WEATHER INDICATIONS.

RAIN TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; COOLER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, ...AND... IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT DIAMOND CITY

KIMBERLEY THREATENED BY THE BOERS.

MAY AGAIN BE BESIEGED

LONDON COMPANIES HAVE NO INFORMATION.

KITCHENER SHUTS OFF NEWS

SERIOUS THINGS THOUGHT TO BE TRANSPIRING.

Loufon, Dec. 22.—The Evening Standard says it hears a report has reached London that Kimberley is seriously threatened by the Boers.

None of the leading South African firms interested in Kimberley has received information tending to confirm the Evening Standard's report.

NEWS FROM WAR SHUT OFF.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Something very serious is happening to the British in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has completely shut off the news; serious cabinet meetings and numerous portentious conferences are taking place at the war office, while reinforcements of cavalry and irregular troops are being hurried out with all possible speed.

There is growing discontent among the volunteers troops now in Africa and a sop has been offered to them in the form of increased pay and multiplying the time credited to them. The imperial yeomanry are clamoring to come home. They went out for a year and saw the pampered favorites of the household cavalry and the city imperial volunteers relieved, while they have been given the nastiest work of the whole campaign. The government now offers to pay them a dollar and a quarter a day if they stay. This is an increase from their present pay of twenty-eight cents.

The colonists are demanding to be returned. This in the face of great Boer activity.

KIDNAPERS' DEN IS FOUND

WHERE YOUNG CUDAHY WAS HELD A PRISONER.

Boy Identifies Building Where He Was Confined—One Clue to Work on Discovered.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 22.—The most important development in the Cudahy abduction case was the discovery of the house in which the boy was imprisoned. It is situated at 3604 Grover street, upon an isolated spot four and a half miles southwest of the city. E. A. Cudahy and his boy were with the officers and the lad identified the premises.

Young Eddie Cudahy pointed out the exact spot in the north room where he lay from the time he was taken to the house on Tuesday evening until removed on Wednesday night. He also said he had drank from the oaken bucket which stood in one of the adjoining rooms. He also indicated the broken stairstep which he has previously referred to as where he slipped in going upstairs to his imprisonment.

On the second floor was found a new well bucket containing water from which the millionaire's son had quenched his thirst. About the rooms were found hundreds of cigarette stubs and burnt matches, and a small quantity of sugar and coffee.

Eddie Cudahy said he had reclined on the floor from the time he had entered the house until removed. He said he was only about an hour, perhaps, going from the point where he was abducted to the house, and about the same time in returning to Thirty-sixth and Marcey streets, the place where he was released and told to go home.

ONE OF THE MEN DESCRIBED.

Miss Maude Munshaw, who lives with her parents at 3404 Grover street, first saw one of the occupants of the house about ten days ago. There were three men.

A new element of interest was injected into the kidnaping case by the discovery of a witness who is competent to testify as to the personal appearance of the man on horseback who [illegible] rew the threatening letter into the [illegible] yard. He is a 14-year-old [illegible] Glynn, son of W. S. Glynn, proprietor of the livery stable at 1136 South Twenty-ninth street, from which the mysterious messenger telephoned on Wednesday morning in reference to the letter. Frank sat in the stable office while the stranger was talking and had a good opportunity to study his peculiarities of dress and person.

PREPARE FOR CONVENTION.

The township presidents of the Allen County Sunday School association held a meeting at the city hall this afternoon. The meeting was called for the purpose of setting the date of the annual convention and such other business concerning the convention as might come before it. The attendance was not large, but the date was fixed for February 19, 20 and 21, 1901, and the convention will be held in one of the churches of the city not yet selected.

FLAG TO STAY OVER CUBA

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE HINTS ISLE WILL NOT BE FREE.

Remarkable Statement is Made Before the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee made a statement in a speech before the Merchants' exchange here which caused general astonishment and created quite a little comment as to the significance of his utterance. His sensational words came during the course of a speech on Cuba and seem to indicate that independence for the island is a dream.

Touching on Cuba, he gradually unfolded the recent history of the island, in which he cut such a prominent figure. He reviewed his sojourn in Havana as consul general, his relations with Governor General Weyler, the blowing up of the Maine, his departure from the American colony under decision from the Spanish, the war, the conquest, the surrender, the evacuation, and then he said:

"And now the stars and stripes float over Matanzas, they float over El Caney, over Morro, over Havana, and I'll tell you, on the quiet, that the flag is going to stay there."

The merchants looked from one to another with wondering expression when the full import of his words broke upon them. Then Lee seemed to realize that he had made a strong utterance.

After his speech he was asked for an explanation and so qualified his remark to take any significance as to the administration's intentions out of it. General Lee afterward expressed regret that he had spoken so freely.

GENERAL LEE EXPLAINS.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the department of Missouri, who is in the city as the guest of the New England society, said today in regard to the dispatch published in a Chicago paper purporting to quote from his speech made on the St. Louis merchants' exchange yesterday, in which he was said to have made the prediction that the American flag will continue to float over the island of Cuba.

"The meaning I intended to convey was that the American flag would float over Cuba until a stable government shall be formed capable of protecting life and property and giving confidence to capital. The United States has promised the Cubans self-government and will carry out its promise. Upon the Cubans rests the responsibility of determining whether that government shall be permanent or otherwise."

Under the escort of W. B. Homer, president, and a committee from the New England society of St. Louis, General Lee and staff, with the ladies of the party, today visited Jefferson barracks, the regular army post south of the city.

MISS HOWARD MARRIED.

Chamberlain, S. D., Dec. 22.—Miss Grace Howard, daughter of "Joe" Howard, the New York journalist, was married today to Joseph Mesnard, manager of the bride's big stock ranch. They will make their home forty miles west of Chamberlain on the White river.

DIED ON OPERATING TABLE.

Huntington, Dec. 22.—Darke Dickinson, 21 years old, assistant superintendent of the local lighting plant, died of peritonitis last evening. Surgeons had just placed him on an operating table. He was one of the most prominent young men in the city and continued at his work as late as [illegible] afternoon.

DROVE THEM OUT

FOURTH CLASSMEN FORCED TO QUIT WEST POINT.

UPPER CLASS MEN AS JUDGES

TOLERATE NO INFRACTION OF "CODE OF HONOR."

INQUIRY AT WEST POINT

CADETS RELATE THE HOW AND WHY OF HAZING.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The court of inquiry investigating the allegation that the late Oscar L. Booz was so ill treated while a cadet at the military academy that his health was impaired, began work early today, intending to finish its labors at noon.

Cadet Sherrill, of North Carolina, gave some unimportant testimony, such as has been often repeated in the course of this investigation.

Major John H. Bannister, surgeon, United States army, was recalled and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of tropical pepper sauce, such as is used in the cadets' mess hall.

He said he tried it last night by dropping four drops of the sauce on the palm of his hand and taking it up with his tongue. He swallowed the sauce, although it tasted hot like the taste of a cayenne pepper pod. His throat, he said, was very susceptible to any irritation, but he felt no ill effects from the dose.

Two young ladies who were present when he made the test in a spirit of fun did likewise, and they, too, found no difficulty in swallowing the same quantity. In reply to General Clouse, the witness said:

"I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not, directly or indirectly, have caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way be the cause of the death of Cadet Booz two years after his partaking of it."

Cadet John H. Poole, of Michigan, swore that he never hazed Booz. He knew Breth, who was a member of his own class. This was the fourth class in 1897.

"Did you see Breth hazed?"

"No, sir, but I heard he was 'exercised' considerably."

"What are the relations of the upper class men to the fourth class men?"

"With the exception of exercising, which has been abolished, it is about the same as formerly. We require them to do special work about our tents, cleaning guns, making beds, and so forth."

"Have you heard of any fights since last encampment?"

"Yes, sir; I heard of four."

"Between upper class men and fourth class men?" inquired General Clouse.

"Yes, sir."

"Who won?" asked the general.

"Two were won by upper class men, one by a fourth class man and the other was a draw."

Cadet Guy E. Carleton, of Michigan, testified that Booz was hazed, but that there was nothing brutal or severe in it. Others had similar experiences.

In reply to several questions regarding Cadet Breth, the witness said:

"I knew him, but did not hear of his being hazed or being put in a straight-jacket. If he had been placed in a straight-jacket I certainly would have heard of it. I have had a special duty man from the fourth class. He made my bed, swept out the tent, carried water and cleaned my gun and bayonet."

Cadet Emory J. Pike, of Mo., had heard of men being required to eat soap, but never knew of a positive case.

"Did you ever ask any one to eat soap?" asked General Clouse.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever require a cadet to swallow any hot sauce?"

"No, sir."

"You knew Cadet Breth?"

"Yes, sir, I remember him on account of his 'woodenness.'"

"Do you mean by that he was wooden-headed?"

"Yes, sir."

"In treating fourth class men by your methods of hazing, was any difference made between the sons of rich men and those of poorer classes?"

"Well, sir, there would be no distinction except the rich man's son was conceited," answered the witness.

"Fourth class men are new and green and they are hazed to make them to conform to the rules to obey their superiors and make men out of them."

"If the son of a general or the son of a president of the United States came here would he be hazed?" asked the general.

"Yes, he would, if he were conceited, and it is likely he would be hazed anyhow."

"You then evidently wish to make them all feel that they are on an equal footing; that none is better than the others?" said General Brooke.

"That's the idea, sir."

In rely to General Brooke, Cadet Cox, of Virginia, said that when a cadet in the fourth class was conceited it was taken out of him by hazing.

"How long does the conceit last?" asked the general.

"About twenty minutes," replied the witness.

"Ah, then, it is exorcised'?" said the general, jokingly.

"Yes, sir."

"Does it ever return?"

"Not while he is a fourth class man, sir."

General Brooke questioned the witness at length on the cadet 'code of honor,' and the witness said:

"Our code requires a man not to do anything ungentlemanly. Sometimes a class has caused a man to resign for making false statements or doing something in violation of the code."

"Any deviation from this standard, then, would be closely investigated by the class and there is no intermediary between absolute truth and falsehood?" inquired General Brooke.

"That is exactly the idea, sir. I knew of a case about two years ago where a man did an ungentlemanly act and he was requested to resign," said the witness.

"Did he?" asked General Brooke.

"He did, sir."

The court adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

LAW TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.

Plainfield, Ind., Dec. 22.—Senator Barlow and Representative Vestal, of this county, have been requested and doubtless will introduce at the coming session of the legislature a bill providing for the compulsory treatment of inebriates, morphine users and other like unfortunates. The bill will be modeled after the one lately passed in the state of Minnesota, which provides that any habitual drunkard who is a public charge or likely to become a public charge, may, upon application to the county judge, either in person or by friend or near kin, be sent to an institution in which inebriates are cured, the expense, not to exceed $100, to be paid by the county of which the beneficiary is a resident. Provision is made for the repayment of the money so expended by the one benefited giving his note to the county commissioners and paying it as a whole or by installments.

Safeguards to protect the public will be inserted in the bill. The question has been agitated in this county for some time, the friends of the measure claiming that drunkenness is a disease a distinct as epilepsy and is as curable as other diseases, and that it will be cheaper and more humane to cure than to prosecute and imprison.

MURDER ENDS STREET FIGHT.

Worthington, Dec. 22.—During a quarrel on the streets of this place William Hoagland was stabbed to death by Alex Brown late yesterday afternoon. The murder was the result of an old grudge. Hoagland and Brown met on the main street of the town and without a word passing between them came to blows. Hoagland had the better of the fight and during the exchange of blows knocked Brown to the ground. Brown was on his feet in an instant, and, grasping Hoagland by the collar, gave him several vicious slashes with a pocketknife. The blade pierced Hoagland's heart and he fell to the street, dying almost instantly. Brown gave himself up. He claims he did the cutting in self-defense.

PINGREE IN LENIENT MOOD.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 22.—Governor Pingree has mellowed up again. He pardoned Charles C. Bostwick, fifteen years, from Lake county for criminal assault, and paroled James McGinn, six years, from Clinton county for attempted criminal assault; Joseph Gebhard, three years, from Wayne county for larceny; Henry Norton, seven years, from Calhoun county for assault with intent to murder; James Williams, twenty years, from Marquette county for assault with intent to kill; Edward McCuster, twelve years, from Presque Isle county for criminal assault; William Butler, seven years, from Benzie county for forgery, and Fred Boucher, four years from Muskegon for burglary.

AMBUSH ROBBERS

BANDITS WHO ROBBED BANK LOSE THEIR BOOTY.

ONE TAKEN; OTHERS ESCAPE

NEWS OF ROBBERY WAS WIRED AHEAD OF HANDCAR.

CLEVER WORK IN KENTUCKY

OTHER JOBS OF BANK CRACKING REPORTED.

Tullahoma, Tenn., Dec. 22.—Five men dynamited the vault of the Coffee county bank at Manchester, Ky., early today. They secured $5,000 in currency, stole a hand car and escaped in the direction of Tullahoma. Shortly after their departure the lone night patrol of Manchester found the bank's doors open. He immediately telephoned the authorities here. A policeman and deputy sheriff, heavily armed, secreted themselves along the railroad a mile out. In a short time the hand car appeared and was ambushed. Four of the thieves succeeded in getting away in the darkness, but the fifth man proved to be the one who carried the treasure, and all the loot was recovered.

Bloodhounds were put on the scent of the other four, but they have so far eluded their pursuers.

AN OHIO JOB FAILS.

Cleveland, Dec. 22.—Burglars late last night attempted to rob the Exchange bank at Madison, Ohio, twenty-five miles east of this city. They blew open the safe but were frightened away before securing its contents. A man who discovered the burglars at work was seized and bound and gagged.

The safe contained a large sum of money, but not a cent was secured by the cracksmen.

ILLINOIS BANK ROBBED.

Dalton City, Ill., Dec. 22.—Between $3,000 and $4,000 was secured by a gang who dynamited the vault of the Dalton City bank early today. Although a posse was quickly formed, no trace of the robbers has yet been secured.

A NEW FACTORY ENTERPRISE.

A meeting of the committee on manufactories and industries of the Commercial club will be held in the club rooms next Wednesday evening for the purpose of conferring with representatives from a large eastern factory who are desirous of locating in Fort Wayne. The name of the concern and the nature of the business is withheld until after the conference. While no particulars can be learned, it is known that the factory is a large one and the gentlemen of the commercial club will make every endeavor to bring it here.

PAINFULLY BURNED.

Mrs. John V. Reul, of West Lewis street, was badly burned on the hands while trying to save a baby from a severe fall. The little one was on a chair near a hot stove, and in trying to get down slipped and fell. Mrs. Reul tried to catch the child, and in doing so tripped on a piece of carpet and fell forward on the stove, which was red hot. Her hands were severely burned and the injuries will disable her for some time.

DR. YOUNGE SEES KUHNS.

Elwood, Ind., Dec. 22.—Dr. J. W. Younge, a Fort Wayne physician, says he saw Marvin Kuhns in the Stephenson house, this city, Thursday. Kuhns had on his person two revolvers and wore a slouch hat. He left the hotel after staying a half hour in the office and disappeared. Dr. Younge says he has known Kuhns for ten years and could not be mistaken.

THE ENGINE COLLAPSED.

A break in the engine at 10 o'clock this morning has caused a temporary suspension of operations in some departments of the Kerr Murray works. The connecting rod strap, at the wristpin of the engine shaft, broke, and the steam drove the piston against the cylinder head with sufficient force to break it and the crossheads. Engineer Moses Moten discovered something wrong and was hastening to the valve to shut off the steam when the collapse occurred. He escaped injury. Mr. Moten has been employed in an engine room thirty-five years, fifteen years at the Kerr Murray works, and this is the first accident he has experienced. The works will be in operation Wednesday.

ACTOR FOLKS WED.

London, Dec. 22.—Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, were married this afternoon at All Soul's church, Southampstead. The ceremony was most quiet. There were no bridesmaids, but the bride was supported by Mrs. Madeline Reilly, the playwright. Norman Forbes was the best man.

CABINET PLACE FOR MERRIAM.

New York, Dec. 22.—A special to the World from Washington says: There is a persistent rumor that ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, now director of the census, will be given a place in the cabinet some time after March 4.

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Bluffton, Ind., Dec. 22.—Last Saturday Henry Mills and Miss Luella Flashman, two prominent young people of Wells county, were married in this city. Yesterday Anna Dailey, a nineteen-year-old girl, entered suit in the circuit court charging Mills with breach of promise and asking $10,000 damages.

FOUR CHILDREN CREMATED.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 22.—Fire today destroyed the residence of Conrad Ruff, a dairyman. Four small children perished in the flames. Mr. Ruff and two other adults were badly burned in attempting to rescue the children.

TO HOLD AN EXPOSITION.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 22.—At a meeting presided over by Mayor J. M. Comstock last night and attended by thirty business and mining men it was decided to hold an exposition in Spokane from June to November, 1902, of the mineral wealth of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and British Columbia. Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $250,000 and each state and district represented will also contribute. The name adopted was the Northwest International Mining Exposition.

EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The influenza epidemic here is so severe that the mortality returns for the last week have been the highest for a decade. A meeting of physicians was summoned to discuss remedies, but scarcely half a dozen responded to the call, the rest being overworked, or themselves victims of the malady. The weather is conducive to the spread of the disorder, being changeable, both snow and slush alternating.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. J. W. Burns is visiting her parents at Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Minnie Medbury left last evening for a visit at Kalamazoo.

Ed M. Wilson returned this morning from a business trip to Chicago.

Frank Gilmartin, a student at Notre Dame, arrived home yesterday for the holidays.

Attorney H. I. Smith has gone to Williamsport to spend a few days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fulton have gone to Bluffton to attend the funeral of Jacob Stroop.

Mrs. Etta Kintz and Mrs. Sue Valentine have gone to Cleveland for a visit with friends.

Edward and A. C. Grodian left today for Warsaw, where they will spend the holidays.

W. P. Denny and family leave this evening for Albion to spend the holidays with Mr. Denny's parents.

Charley Brackenridge went to Chicago today and will spend the holidays with friends in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Henry, of Avilla, arrived in the city at noon to spend a few days visiting relatives.

Harry Sweer, of the University of Michigan, has returned home to spend the holidays with his parents.

Fred Kimball was called to Chicago last evening by a telegram announcing the critical illness of his mother.

John Wessel, jr., who is attending college at Rensselaer, arrived home last evening to spend the holiday vacation.

Prof. C. N. Johnson, of the Chicago Dental university, arrived in the city this afternoon and will deliver an address before the Isaac Knapp Dental coterie and invited guests this evening at the Wayne club. A banquet will follow the lecture.

KILLED IN OFFICE

F. H. MORRIS MURDERED IN WASHINGTON.

MURDERER THEN SUICIDED

M'DONALD, THE SLAYER, HAD NURSED A GRUDGE.

MORRIS HAD REDUCED HIM

THE VICTIM WAS AUDITOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 22.—F. H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor for the war department, was shot at 2:15 this afternoon in his office in the Winder building by a man named McDonald, formerly a disbursing clerk in the office.

Morris was shot through the heart and died almost instantly. McDonald, who did the shooting, then cut his own throat and shot himself. Before doing so he had a desperate affray with the watchman of the building, who tried to arrest him. The watchman was badly beaten about the head with the murderer's pistol. Samuel McDonald, who did the killing, had been the second disbursing clerk in Morris' office, but had been reduced. It was brooding over this that led to the tragedy. Morris had been auditor for the navy department, but was transferred to his present post a year ago on account of his good record.

HOME IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—The home of Frank P. Morris, who was shot and killed this afternoon, was in this city. He was formerly engaged in business here and had for a long time been recognized as a prominent and leading republican. He was appointed three years ago as auditor of the navy department and subsequently was transferred to a similar position in the war department. Mr. Morris was about 50 years of age.

CONDEMNED TO DIE IN CHAIR

EDWARD RUTHVEN SENTENCED IN CLEVELAND.

Desperate Colored Murderer Will Be Electrocuted—Confined in Cage at Trial.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—Judge Neff, in criminal court today, sentenced Edward Ruthven, colored, to be electrocuted April 12, 1901, for the murder of Patrolman Shipp. Shipp discovered the negro in the act of burglarizing a residence and tried to arrest him. Ruthven killed the policeman and escaped. He was finally captured at Indianapolis. The trial attracted widespread attention owing to the fact that Ruthven was confined in an iron cage while he was in court.

ALL NATIONS CONTRIBUTED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22.—Every nation that was represented at the Paris exposition has contributed a portion of its exhibit to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and several countries have presented their entire exhibit. Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, director of the museum, has returned from Paris, where he went in October to obtain donations. The city had appropriated $20,000 to pay the freight of contributions from Paris to this country. Dr. Wilson stated that when he left Paris 400 cases had been packed for transportation and that these, together with many other cases still unpacked, would begin to arrive in Philadelphia in a fortnight.

A SUCCESSOR TO RIDLEY.

London, Dec. 22.—Worstley Taylor, conservative, has been elected to represent the Blackpool division of Lancashire in the house of commons, in succession to Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was home secretary in the late ministry and who, according to parliamentary usage recently relinquished his seat in the lower house on being elevated to the peerage with the title of Viscount Ridley and Baron Wensleydale.

FIRE VICTIM DIES.

New York, Dec. 22.—Carrie Hanley, the 14-year-old girl who was burned in public school 44 yesterday while playing Santa Claus, died today.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

.e Last Two Great Days .... Before Christmas,

SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

Vill be the Greatest Sale Days of the Year.

and we urge as many as can do so, use the less crowded early hour of the day for shopping, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Ve still have a very complete stock notwithanding the unusually large business f the past week.

ımas Bargains in Ladies' ır Scarfs, Collarettes ınd Children's Fur Sets.

100 Seal Fur Scarfs at $1.69 each, rth $2.50.

50 Seal Fur Collarettes at $1.48, egular value $2.00.

50 Seal Collarettes worth $5.00, at 3.50 each. Others from $5.00 to 15.00 each.

Children's Fur Sets—An entire new c on sale tomorrow at $1.25 to 00 a set.

g Sale French Flannel nd Silk Waists and tticoats.

Ladies $5.00 French Flannel Silk mbroidered Polkadot Waists at 98.

Ladies' Silk Waists at $4.98, regu- value $7.50.

Ladies' fine Imported Mercerized etticoats for this sale $3.98, worth 00.

Ladies' Knit Petticoats, wonderful ues at 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and 00.

ıristmas Sale of ıe Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, nice natl wood handles and steel rod and er, at $1.69, regular value $2.50. ers from $1.00 to $5.00 each.

Men's fine Umbrellas in all the west style handles, at $1.00 to 1.50 each.

Dressing Sacques, Outing Flannel Night Robes, etc.

Ladies' $2.50 Dressing Sacques reduced to $2.00. Others at 59c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

All Ladies' and Men's $1.25 Outing Flannel Night Robes reduced to $1.00.

Ladies' $1.00 Outing Flannel Night Robes at 85c.

Ladies $1.25 fine Cambric Night Dresses at $1.00.

A Sale of Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders.

Men's 75c value Dress Shirts at 50c.

Men's White and Colored Dress Shirts, very choice new styles, at $1.00 each.

Men's 50c value Neckwear at 25c.

All 75c Neckwear in Tecks, Puffs and Four-in-Hands at 50c.

Men's Fine Suspenders at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Men's Fine Muslin Night Shirts, the greatest values ever shown, at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Mufflers at special sale prices—25c up to $2.00 each.

A Great Sale of Christmas Handkerchiefs.

500 doz. Ladies' 15c Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs go on sale tomorrow at 10c each.

300 doz. Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered and Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, worth up to 25c, at 15c.

200 doz. Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered and Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, worth up to 50c, choice of lot 25c.

Men's 75c Initial Silk Handkerchiefs reduced to 50c.

Bargains in Gloves and Mittens.

Ladies' Mocha Lined Mittens at 50c and $1.00 a pair.

Ladies' and Misses Kid Mittens and Gloves, extra value, at 50c.

Men's Silk and Wool Lined Kid Gloves at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, worth $1.00, at 75c a pair.

Our Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1.00 a pair look and wear like the $1.50 kind.

Golf Gloves and Wool Mittens for Ladies, Men and Children, all at special prices.

Sale--Jewelry, Pocket Book and Sterling Silver Novelties.

Ladies' $5.50 Solid Gold Birthday Rings, now $1.00.

Ladies' $1 Solid Gold Rings at 50c.

Pocketbooks and Chatelaine Bags—Nowhere else will you find such values at 25c, 50c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Dolls, Fancy Pillows, Pillow Tops, Fancy Garters, Opal Ware, Hosiery, Underwear, Ladies' Wrappers, Dress Skirts, Irish Point Table and Dresser Covers, Battenberg Center Pieces and Sideboard Covers, etc., cheaper here than anywhere else.

WELKER & NABLO,

JHMITZ BLOCK, - - - - - 118 CALHOUN ST.

ıe Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1900.

TONIGHT.

ctionary Firemen—Regular meeting of No. 40 at Main and Clinton streets.

reet Railway Employes—Regular meeting of No. 136 at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

odges—Mad Anthony Hive No. 27, K. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 2.

sonic Temple—The Bollman Stock ompany in "Help Yourself," by Carl Reuter Kerger.

A revolt on the part of the cape utch at the present time would be a ore serious matter to England than it had occurred a year ago. Have tchener's methods brought on this anger?

While it may have no bearing on ıe constitutional issues involved in ıat case of "fourteen diamond ts," it might not be devoid of pubinterest to have full information to the manner in which United tes soldiers in the Philippines acaulate stocks of jewelry.

' is an odd thing that no Omaha ce were on watch about the Cudahome the night the kidnaped boy returned to safety. Whatever ger to young Cudahy might have ded an attempt to catch the conors when they appeared at the to get their money, there could have been no risk in arresting the scoundrels after they had liberated the boy.

At last the envoys at Pekin have reached an agreement, which nobody will hope is to be final. Nothing now remains for the diplomats to do but to serve the agreement on the Chinese plenipotentiaries. After that we presume there will be as nearly an interminable delay as the latter can manage to create.

A firm of poultry dealers down in Baltimore declare that they have succeeded in "cornering" the turkey market. A corner which deals with foodstuffs in common use is a form of speculation decidedly objectionable, but a corner in the turkey market just before Christmas is nothing short of a crime, even though it might not be recognized as such in a court of law.

The letter of Count Esterhazy, notorious in the Dreyfus case, made public in the course of proceedings to secure an allowance for his wife from her mother, proclaims the most pitiable condition of the former military gallant. The count insistently proclaims his innocence while talking of suicide, but offers on proof of his statements likely to satisfy the public, or even his former friends. The thing he makes clear is the depths to which he has fallen. Starting in life with an honored name, a fair fortune and exceptional talents, Count Esterhazy chose a career of dissipation. When his private means were exhausted he resorted to questionable practices to continue his mode of living. The logical results followed. The man is a miserable outcast and his once honorable name serves no purpose but to drag in the mire that surrounds him. He has sunk to a level where there is nothing to look forward to but death, and he is afraid of that.

The resumption of hostilities in the Transvaal, the invasion of Cape Colony by Boer forces, and an outbreak on their part in Natal, combine to make a poor Christmas outlook for John Bull. The war office is grimly reticent about the situation, but there is leakage enough to feed the opinion that Lord Kitchener is calling urgently for heavy reinforcements, and there is every indication that the war in South Africa has reopened on a serious scale.

It is always edifying to read the London Times' elucidation of the constitution of theUnited States. Just now it is quite displeased at the bad manners of the senate in meddling with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it assures Mr. McKinley that "if he has the courage of his convictions he has only to exercise his undoubted constitutional rights in order to render the proceedings of the senate innocuous." The Thunderer is evidently under the impression that the president alone has the constitutional right to make treaties and that it is an impertinence for the senate to interfere with him. But this misconception is not strange when we see that it is shared by very many American newspapers that might be expected to know better. The president makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The frame of a treaty—as prepared, for example, by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote—is not a completed action. It is only a preliminary. The treaty is not complete, on the side of the United States, until the senate has had the opportunity to give its advice as to changes or its consent to the form submitted, and it is not complete on the other side till ratified by the home government. The senate is not impairing any agreement, because none has been reached. And the president's constitutional rights do not extend beyond the senate's consent.

The efforts of the German agrarians to exclude American grain in the same manner that American meats have already been barred from the empire promise to be crowned with success. An agreement has been entered into with the government for a duty on grain that will greatly lessen if it does not altogether stop the importations from America. Germany produces only about two-thirds as much wheat as it consumes, and it can hardly hope to make the production meet the requirements. So perhaps the day may come when the Germans will be only too glad to get American grain, even without compelling it to pay duty. A big European war would change the situation materially.

WILL TOUR THE HOLY LAND

REV. J. L. LEEPER WILL AGAIN VISIT THE ORIENT.

Will Act as Representative and Lecturer for "The Interior"—Leaves March 9th.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, has decided to accept the offer of the Interior to tour the holy land in the capacity of its representative and lecturer with a party of forty that will leave New York on March 9th. The party is now being made up for the tour, which will occupy 111 days.

Rev. Leeper visited the orient about two years ago and his lectures and articles in several magazines have attracted widespread attention. Mr. Leeper has been writing a series of papers on his tour for the Interior, illustrated with pictures taken by him, which are said to be the best that have ever been produced. The publishers of the Interior some time ago decided to form this party and Rev. Leeper was asked to accompany it as lecturer and representative for the publication, on account of his knowledge of the places to be visited.

A very handsome itinerary of the trip, illustrated with pictures taken by Mr. Leeper, has been issued by the publishers of the Interior and may be had by application to them. It includes pictures of the ancient ruins in Egypt and views of historic places in the holy land. A list of the countries to be visited and of each day's program is given.

During his last trip through the holy land and other points in Asia, Africa and Europe, Rev. Leeper took several thousand pictures and he expects to add many new ones to his collection during the coming tour. Mr. Leeper will make an extended tour of Germany and will visit the places associated with the life of Martin Luther, the great reformer, upon which it is his intention to write a book.

Following is an extract taken from the itinerary issued by the Interior:

"The Interior proposes to introduce a new feature and which will be of the greatest value to the party by supplementing the services of the conductor and local guides with those of a competent American gentleman who will accompany the tour as their representative and lecturer. For this purpose we have secured the services of J. L. Leeper, D. D., who is an experienced oriental traveler and familiar with the points embraced in the tour. He has written and lectured much upon his travels, his articles having appeared in the pages of the Interior, the Biblical World and other periodicals, and have been reproduced in the Review of Reviews. He has recently launched the finest art publication that has ever appeared on Bible lands. Dr. Leeper speaks with a clear, articulate utterance and his graphic descriptions by the way will be of the greatest profit to the members of the party."

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

WHERE'S A WHAT? 19-22

John Vesey has gone to St. Joseph Mo., to spend Christmas with friends.

Misses' Diamond Rings, $2.50 upward. Broadway Jeweler. 19t4

"HILF DIR SELBST" GREAT HIT

BIG AUDIENCE AT THE TEMPLE LAST EVENING.

Mr. Kerger's Play Given a Flattering Reception—Is a Production of Merit.

"Hilf Dir Selbst," (Help Yourself) a German play from the pen of Karl Reuter Kerger, city editor of the Freie Presse of this city, was presented for the first time in Fort Wayne at the Temple theater last evening, before a large and enthusiastic audience composed in the main of the German residents of the city. The reception was most cordial and hearty and judging from the favor with which it was received last evening, there is every prospect of a long and successful career for the piece.

The Bollman Stock company, who presented the play last evening, comes from Detroit, Mich., where the play was first staged, and where it scored a great success at the German theater. The company is a most capable one and its rendition of the piece was most artistic.

The scene of the play is laid in Kansas and it is a splendid portrayal of German life in America. There is a well defined plot, and the piece is full of interesting situations, both amusing and pathetic. The opening act shows the farm home of Feldmann, who is the leading character in the piece. The part of Feldmann, the rugged old German farmer, is strongly presented by Leopold Jacobi. Miss Lena Brasch played the part of Mrs. Feldmann, and Miss Klara Strauss appeared in the role of the farmer's pretty daughter. Theodore Bollmann, the leading man of the company, made an excellent lover, "poor but honest," who makes every endeavor to win the pretty Anna, and who, of course, is finally successful. Thompson, the American farmer, is the villian, the part being played by Moritz Eisemann, and he holds a mortgage for a thousand dollars on the farm of Old Feldmann. Thompson is also in love with Anna, and proposes to cancel the mortgage if old Feldmann will give him his daughter in marriage. Margaret, the girl who has been betrayed by Thompson, was artistically portrayed by Miss Amanda Blum.

The climax is most interesting. Heinrich, the devoted, lover, appears with sufficient money to pay off the mortgage and Old Feldmann, who has been cast down in the depths of despair by his misfortunes, in his joy at being delivered from his troubles consents to the marriage of his daughter and the faithful Heinrich and healths are drunk all around.

The play is certainly a strong one and it scored a decided hit last evening. Several times during the evening the author, Mr. Kerger, was called out in front of the scenes, and in the third act was presented with two large laurel wreathes by friends in appreciation of his excellent work.

The play will be presented at the Temple this evening, and there should be a big audience. It is the first time that a play written by a Fort Wayne man has been presented in this city, and this fact should be duly appreciated, as well as the thorough excellence of the play itself.

Mr. Bollmann has decided to make a tour of the country with the play which, he says, is the best German production ever presented in the United States. Mr. Bollmann has received many urgent offers from managers of German theaters in large cities to appear and he has already made a selection of a circuit, which will include nearly all the large cities in the west. The play is far above the average, the company presenting it is composed of artists, and under these considerations there is every reason to believe that "Help Yourself" will be one of the most successful plays produced this season.

KARL REUTER KERGER.

Mr. Karl Reuter Kerger, the author of "Hilf Dir Selbst," was born in Westphalia, Germany, January 26, 1864. His father, who was a lieutenant in the army, was killed during the Danish-Prussian war, and his mother died when he was three weeks old. Adopted by his uncle, he received a good education. When eighteen years old he left home, went first to England, from there to Porto Rico and Cuba, and landed finally in the United States. He traveled all over the country, visited almost every large city in the United States, writing sketches and novels for German papers in this and the old country. Finally he settled down in Evansville, Ind., where he edited a German paper; left after two years for New Orleans, where he accepted a position as city editor of the German Gazette, and three years later (about two years ago), came to Fort Wayne and took charge of the local columns of the Freie Presse.

It was the Se Amantes club which was organized Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Danehy. The name was incorrectly given in The Sentinel last evening.

van Houten's Cocoa

Easy to Make—Easy to Digest and of Exquisite Flavor. Strengthening, Refreshing and most Economical in use. Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

We are prepared to supply our friends and patrons with

Calendars

In addition to Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.....

Our office will be open every evening until January 1st, 1901.

Please call and get a calender.

Lennart & Zorbaugh,

No. 81 Calhoun St., 2nd floor.

Christmas Joy for a Thousand Homes.

Here's a right royal welcome for Kris Kingle—the King of Hearts. A shower of rich remembrances gathered from the best markets of the world. We will leave it to you—was there ever such a Yule-tide show as this—ever such a treasure stocked store in Fort Wayne? We've done our best for you, and this week's whirlwind of unprecedented value-giving will stamp this as the greatest of all Christmas Happenings.

Open Every Evening Until After Christmas.

The Pape Furniture Co.

26 To 30 EAST BERRY ST.

NEWS GATHERED IN COURTS

Thomas Lord et al. sue Herman Hohnholz et al. to recover on account in the sum of $100.

Mary A. Kelker has commenced action for divorce from John H. Kelker. She also asks for $300 alimony and the custody of their two minor children. Abandonment and cruelty are alleged.

In the case of Jesse Grice vs. the United States Mortgage and Trust company, Judge Adair, special judge, has ordered the publication of the deposition of J. F. Scheil.

A. C. Nierman, Adam Schlagel, Martin Didion, Henry Grabner and Charles Scherer, all court house employes, were this morning sworn in as deputy sheriffs. Their duties will be confined to the building.

Catherine Wendling, recently adjudged to be of unsound mind, has been accepted by the authorities at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Richmond.

Catherine Schele et al. have sued Charles Donnelly, an infant, for partition.

William Scott has commenced suit against Edward Lee for possession of premises and damages. Demand, $100.

The county commissioners this morning established the Garman ditch No. 1 in Perry and Cedar Creek townships. On Monday they will be in session again and will receive bids for the county printing, stationery and bound books. The competition is among three local concerns. At the same sessions they will also receive bids for furnishing coal for the power house.

The Pleasant township teachers are holding an institute today in the Elektron building.

Superintendent Young reports that nearly all the country schools will be closed next week and a few will continue the Christmas vacation until January 2.

THE MINOR COURTS.

Justice France this morning fined A. Polster $5 and costs for hunting on the premises of David Hill without first having obtained permission of the owner. This is the last of a long list of persecutions by the same parties against various unsuspecting sportsmen.

A colored saloonkeeper named Bradshaw, doing business on Gay street, was charged with selling liquors during hours proscribed by law. After hearing the evidence Justice Huser dismissed the case.

Frank Offner, of this city, is on trial in Justice Huser's court charged with harboring a horse afflicted with glanders. John Wilson, a farmer near Ossian, some time ago traded horses with Offner, receiving for his end of the deal a glandered horse, which was afterwards ordered killed. He sued to recover the value of the horse, but was defeated in his suit on a technicality. He now seeks to get even by instituting criminal proceedings.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

GERMAN WARRIOR DIES.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—Count Von Blumenthall, the oldest field marshal in the German army, died last evening on his estate at Quellendorf, duchy of Anhalt.

UP-TO-DATE

In every respect is the man or woman having their clothes made by G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. Any garment would make a handsome Christmas gift. 27tf

WHERE'S A WHAT? 19-22

For the holidays a complete line of fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles at Loesch's Drug Store.

REDUCED FARES VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Excursion tickets will be sold Dec. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25 th and 31st. 1900, and Jan. 1st, 1901, via Pennsylvania Lines, account Christmas and New Year Holidays, good returning until Jan. 2d, 1901. 18-20-22

Misses' Diamond Rings, $2.50 upward. Broadway Jeweler. 19t4

U. S. Stamps are most valuable and give best premiums in the world. 1568tw1t

GERMS IN YOUR THROAT

are the direct cause of all

LUNG TROUBLES.

The first symptoms may be a slight tickling sensation, and then a cough and as the germs multiply they eventually find their way into the lungs and Consumption results.

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S
FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE COUGH CURE

is the only Cough remedy that contains Solidified Formaldehyde, which will annihilate every disease-breeding germ in the throat and thereby stop a cough almost instantly, & if used in connection with

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S
FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER

will cure Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption, and every other ailment of the pulmonary region. This treatment will destroy every germ that can affect the respiratory system, and even in advanced stages of Consumption will arrest the growth of the tubercular germ, and put the tissue lining of the lungs in such a condition of health and activity that new germs of tuberculosis entering the body cannot live and breed in it.

Sold on an Absolute Guarantee.

Dr. Geo. Leininger's **Formaldehyde Cough Cure** sells at 25cts for large size bottle on a guarantee. Dr. Geo. Leininger's **Formaldehyde Inhaler** sells at 50cts. on a guarantee.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS or direct from The Dr. Geo. Leininger Chemical Co., Chicago.
Booklet mailed free containing the $250.00 Cash Prize Formaldehyde Riddle.

WINTER TOURIST

TICKETS

NOW ON SALE TO

Florida

and the

Gulf Coast

Write for folders, descriptive matter, etc., to

C. L. STONE,
General Pass. Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You canot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amout deposited with the asociation if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

..CHRISTMAS PRESENTS..

Of all descriptions. Stoves from $1.00 up. Skates from 15c up. Jewelry, Watches, Rings at your own price. 23 West Main St.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC

FINE OFFERINGS AT CITY CHURCHES TOMORROW.

The Notable Programs to Be Rendered at Baptist, First Presbyterian and Plymouth Churches.

At the Baptist tabernacle tomorrow a program of Christmas music will be a special feature at both morning and evening services. The choir for the day will consist of Mrs. Lulu Snider Johnson, whose beautiful soprano lately delighted an audience at the Temple; Miss Margaret G. Johns, of Van Wert, Ohio, contralto; Clint Wilson, tenor, and Sam R. Taylor, bass, with Prof. Rienzi Thomas at the organ.

Miss Jones has a voice of great promise, a contralto of the purest type, deep, powerful and sympathetic. She is a pupil of Prof. Hugh Owens, of Ada, Ohio. The day's program will include the following numbers:

—Quartets.—

"Arise and Shine, for Thy Light is Come" ..... Buck
"Sing, O Heavens" .. Berthold Tours
"Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning" .... Dudley Buck
"O, Zion That Tellest Good Tidings" ..... Dudley Buck
"Peace of God" ..... Charles Gunod

—Solos.—

Soprano Solo—Selected .....
Mrs. Lulu Snider Johnson.
Contralto Solo—"Face to Face" ..
..... Herbert Johnson
Miss Margaret G. Jones.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Lovers of classical music will be given an opportunity of hearing one of the finest sacred concerts ever given in Fort Wayne at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. The choir will sing Gounod's "St. Cecelia" communion service. This will be the first time this masterpiece has ever been given in English in Fort Wayne. It is considered to be one of the grandest sacred works ever written and rehearsals have been held for several weeks. A synopsis follows:

"Lord Have Mercy" .....
Trio and chorus.
"Glory be to God on High" .....
Soprano, tenor and bass solos; trio and chorus.
"The Creed" .....
Trio and chorus.
"Holy, Holy, Holy" .....
Tenor, solo and chorus.
"Blessed is He" .....
Soprano solo and chorus.
"O Lamb of God" .....
Soprano and tenor solos and chorus.

The following program will be rendered at the morning service:

Anthem—"Shout the Glad Tidings" ..... Schnecker
Offertory—"To Victory" ..... Neidlinger

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The choir of Plymouth Congregational church will render the following special programs tomorrow:

—Morning.—

Gloria, Mass in B flat .... Farmer.
The Brithday of a King .. Neidlinger

—Evening.—

Break Forth Into Joy .... Simper.
To Victory ..... Neidlinger

The choir is composed of the following: Soprano, Miss Elsie Johnson; contralto, Miss Eula Davis; tenor, Tom Snook; basso, O. A. Phelps; organist, Miss Rose Rodabaugh.

CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS.

The following program will be rendered by the Sunday school of Christ's Lutheran church at the church Sunday evening, December 23. This will be the annual Christmas celebration:

Organ voluntary .....
Anthem ..... Choir
The New Testament Story of Christmas ..... Pastor
Prayer ..... Pastor
Song ..... School
Recitation—"Christmas Greeting" ..... Clyde Stout
Recitation—"The Snow Bird's Christmas" ..... Irene Kelsey
Solo—"Songs After Silence" ..... Bessie Stout
Exercise ..... Primary Class
Offering for benefit of church.
Song ..... School
Recitation—"How to Prevent a Mistake" ..... Carl Thain
Solo—"Where the Christmas Presents Grow" ..... Lulu Meyer
Recitation—"Telling the Christmas Stories" ..... Hazel Smutz
Guitar solo ..... Grace Hudson
Duet—"Shining for Jesus" .....
.. Ethel Lechler and Mauda Stout
Recitation—"The Star" .....
..... Lorine Philaidner
Solo—"The Angels' Anthem" ....
..... Grace Thain
Recitation—"Greedy Jim, or the Tale of a Christmas Stocking" ..... Otto Seibert
Selection ..... Choir
Benediction .....
Call of classes and distribution of treat.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

ABBEY'S Effervescent SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.

AS AN APERIENT.— One to two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of tepid water before breakfast, or on an empty stomach.

Charles G. Purdy, M. D. states: "The most effective and elegant aperient Salt for clearing the Gastro-intestinal tract, is Abbey's Effervescent Salt. It is the only one which I have found suitable for children, and for my own use. I have never found a preparation so satisfactory."

Sold by most druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO. Room 3, 11 Murray Street, N. Y.

Booklet free on request.

HERMAN KLEINSORGE DEAD

BARNEY WOEHNKER YIELDS TO PARALYSIS.

Mrs. William Lauer Answers the Summons—Deaths and Funerals of the Day.

Herman Kleinsorge, a well known citizen who has been a resident of Fort Wayne since 1862, died at 11.30 o'clock last evening at his home, 134 High street, at the age of 63 years, 9 months and 3 days. Mr. Kleinsorge had been in poor health for some time and his death was due to a complication of diseases.

He was a native of Missouri, and during the civil war was a soldier in Company H, of the Twenty-sixth Missouri volunteers. His wife has been dead some years and a daughter passed away but two months ago. There are three surviving children—Will, Theodore and Louise. Deceased was for many years employed by the Peters Box and Lumber company, but of late has lived a retired life.

The funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from Trinity Lutheran church. The interment will be at Concordia.

LAUER.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Lauer, wife of William Lauer, died at 9 o'clock Friday evening at the family residence, 154 Smith street, at the age of 49 years. Mrs. Lauer's death was due to heart trouble and it followed an extended illness.

Surviving are the husband and eleven children—William, Fred, Amos, John, George, Peter and Charles Lauer, Mrs. Katherine Stoll, Mrs. Mary Coling and the Misses Elizabeth and Minnie Lauer.

The funeral services will be held Monday morning at 7:30 from the residence and at 8 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church, of which the deceased was a member.

BECKES.

Susie Beckes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Beckes, who reside on the Bluffton road, two miles southwest of the city, died at 10 o'clock Friday evening from paralysis of the heart, at the age of 11 years and 2 months.

In addition to the parents, the surviving relatives include four sisters—Jennie, Frances, Katie and Edith. Deceased was a pupil at St. Patrick's school in this city.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

RICHARD.

Harold A., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Richard, died last night at Hope hospital from exhaustion, at the age of seven days. The father of the little one is a bookkeeper for C. C. Schlatter & Co.

Funeral services were held this afternoon.

WOEHNKER.

At 9 o'clock Friday evening Barney Woehnker succumbed to paralysis, from which he has been a sufferer for nearly a year, and passed away at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Woehnker, 205 East Washington street. Mr. Woehnker was a well-known clerk and was formerly employed in this capacity at the Fruit House and other establishments.

His age was 34 years, 6 months and 14 days, and surviving are the widow and one daughter. There are also six brothers—Fred, William, Henry, Frank, John and Herman. Mr. Woehnker was a member of St. Mary's church and of the Retail Clerks' union.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Schmidt.—Funeral services of Frederick William Schmidt will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 130 Smith street, and at 2:30 from Zion Lutheran church.

Rubin.—Funeral services of Mrs. Max Rubin will be held from the residence, 120 West Main street, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. No flowers. The interment at Lindenwood is private.

Hitzeman.—Funeral services of Elmer Hitzeman will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, on Wall street, and at 2 o'clock from Emanuel Lutheran church.

Lawrence.—Funeral services of Alexander Lawrence will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of Louis Diether, 267 West Wayne street. Rev. Dr. Henson will officiate.

ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS.

Summit City encampment No. 16, I. O. O. F., held its semi-annual election of officers Friday evening, and the following selections were made: Julius Lindeman, chief patriarch; Charles Hosler, high priest; E. A. Towsley, senior warden; L. H. Crowl, junior warden; G. W. Boerger, recording scribe; Charles Stolte, financial scribe; G. W. Doswell, treasurer.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

We have engaged Mr. Francisco, an experienced maker of all kinds of Ice Cream, Puddings and frozen dainties. This department will from now on be able to fill the largest and most exacting orders. Mondamin Meadows Dairy Co., Fairfield ave. and Baker St. Bell telephone 822; Home 1010. Give us a trial for the holidays.

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritualist society will hold services in the hall in Elektron building, on East Berry street, each Sunday during December. Lyceum, 9 a. m.; lecture and tests, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Clayman, of Louisville, will serve the society for December. Come and hear her. Take elevator. Admission 10 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Perfect left at noon today for Xenia, Ohio, to spend the holidays.

SOCIETY LADIES

Use Peruna for Catarrhal Derangements.

Mrs. C. H. Buck, 2923 Douglas street, Omaha, Neb., writes:

"I have used Peruna and can cheerfully recommend it as being the best remedy for catarrh and general debility that I have ever used." Yours gratefully,
Mrs. C. H. Buck.

Peruna is applicable to catarrh of any mucous surface of the body in all stages. From the slightest catarrhal attack or cold to the most chronic or pronounced case of hypertrophic form Peruna is a specific.

Men and women are subject to catarrh. Women are even more subject to catarrh than men. This is due to many causes. The chief cause is the delicacy of her organism, as compared to man. The extreme sensitiveness of the mucous lining of every organ of a woman's body is well known to physicians. This explains why, in part at least, so few women are entirely free from catarrh.

A vast multitude of women have found Peruna an indispensible remedy.

Miss Helen Murphy, a popular society woman of Oshkosh, Wis., is an ardent friend to Peruna. The following is a letter written by Miss Murphy, and gives her opinion of Peruna as a preventive as well as cure for catarrhal ailments:

OSHKOSH, WIS.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"About three months ago I contracted a severe cold at an evening reception, which settled on my lungs and threatened to be very serious. As my mother has used Peruna with good results, she sent for a bottle for me and I found that it gave me blessed relief. Before the second bottle was consumed I was well.

"We keep a bottle of it on hand all the time and when I have been out in inclement weather, I take a dose or two of Peruna and it prevents my taking any cold and keeps me perfectly well." Yours very truly, Helen Murphy.

Miss Lillian Roenheld, a graduate from the Conservatory of Music, Paris, is the violin soloist of the Chicago Germania Club. Miss Roenheld used Peruna as a tonic, when run down by overwork. She speaks of it in the following glowing terms:

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I cannot give too great praise to Peruna. Last winter my nervous system became so overtaxed from constant overwork with my violin that my right side seemed partially paralyzed.

"I naturally became very anxious and consulted my physician. After giving me a couple of prescriptions without effect, he advised me to try Peruna, and I am glad to say it effected a speedy and permanent cure.

"Although the past year has been a severe tax on me Peruna has kept me strong and vigorous." Yours truly,
Lillian Roenheld.

"Health and Beauty," a book treating on diseases peculiar to women, sent free to any address by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

PRIZE WINNERS

AND BASS SWEEPSTAKE CATTLE NOW BEING SOLD FOR X-MAS BEEF AT THE ECKART MARKET.

Every holiday season the Eckart Meat Market, corner of Main and Harrison streets, makes an extra effort to supply their customers with remarkably fine Christmas beef. This season they have eclipsed all former efforts and have secured a number of the herd of M. A. Judy, of West Lebanon, Ind. These cattle are all of the world famous Aberdeen Angus breed and every one was a prize winner in the recent Chicago stock show. They have also secured a number of the sweep-stake winners of the J. H. Bass Galloway herd. This will, undoubtedly, be the finest Christmas beef ever sold in this city and the Eckart Bros. deserve great praise for their enterprise in securing such magnificent cattle. The meat is now on sale at their meat market, corner of Main and Harrison streets. 20-3t

WHERE'S A WHAT? 19-22

TRADES COUNCIL, ATTENTION.

The Trades Council will meet at its hall Sunday afternoon, December 23, at 2:30 o'clock, as ordered at last meeting.

C. F. BAKER, Pres.
J. J. E. MILLER, Sec.

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO.,
FINE FURNITURE,

Put on four delivery wagons this morning in order to get their goods out for the holidays. Call and see them. Great line at
21t2 111-113 Calhoun St.

UNCLE SAM STAMPS will not quit business. Get their premiums. 19-4t

You will please him with a box of Gold Seal Cigars for an Xmas present. 20t3

That elegant Perfume, Bouquet Wayne, only at Loesch's Drug Store.

The wives and daughters of Branch 103, C. K. of A., will please come to Library hall December 23, 1900, at 7:30 p. m.

LADIES COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE—A good route in Nebraska. Apply, 72 Cherry St. 4tf

A Few Don'ts.

Don't put off buying your Christmas presents until the rush commences and then have to make your selections in a crowd.

Don't think of buying anything in the line of Furniture and Carpets without selecting it from the one great stock in town.

Don't forget that if you have cut glass to buy and want the dazzling white diamond effects, in the very latest cuttings, that you want to buy it from Foster's art room.

Don't tire yourselves running around town to find elegant Bric-a-brac, for in Foster's art room there is about as much shown as in all the other stores in town put together.

Don't fail to remember that useful presents for the holidays are generally the most acceptable, but that at our establishment you can find either the useful or the ornamental—just as you prefer.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

Special Sale Today and Monday....

We will offer for sale today and Monday the following:

108 LADIES' SOLID GOLD SET RINGS AT ..... 98C CASH
52 LADIES' SOLID GOLD SET RINGS AT ..... $1.98 CASH
75 LADIES' SOLID GOLD SET RINGS AT ..... $2.98 CASH
150 SOLID GOLD RINGS, ALL KINDS, FROM.... 98C TO $7.00 CASH
1 lot fine WATCH CHARMS, CHAINS, EARRINGS at very low prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Long's Novelty House,
97½ CALHOUN ST. First Door South of Fruit House.

For Up-to-Date Xmas Goods
IN THE WAY OF
Hats, Gloves, Ties, Canes Umbrellas, Hosiery, Mufflers, Shirts, etc.,
See the immense line we carry.....

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,
84 Calhoun Street.

We Want to See You

And you want to see us this evening. We are sure that we have what you want and you will be glad that you bought it of us.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
DORCHESTER MASS.,
ESTABLISHED 1780

TRADE-MARK

California Winter Resorts

Coronado, Pasadena, Catalina, Santa Barbara, Monterey and others.
Islands as bewitching as Capri, a coast as gay as the the Riveria, mountains rivaling the Alps.
A winter climate surpassing that of Egypt and Algiers.
Sumptuous hotels with accommodations for thousands of guests.
For illustrated pamphlets, address,
General Passenger Office,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

A FAMILY FIGHT

AN AFFRAY IN SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SON ASSAULTS HIS FATHER

ABSALOM SAPP USES KNIFE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

OTHERS ENGAGE IN MELEE

WARRANTS SERVED, BUT COMBATANTS BEDFAST.

Maysville, or a farm house near Maysville, was the scene of a fight a few days ago that stirred up the neighborhood and put the biggest half of the Sapp family hors de combat. As soon as the belligerents are able to get out of bed they will tell how it was to Justice Bullerman, the date of the relation of the narrative being set for December 29th. Frank Sapp, a son and neighbor of Absolom Sapp, one evening visited the father's house and appropriated a lot of nice wine, which he immediately stowed away where it would do the most good. He liked it so well that he went back next day to get some more, but was caught in the act by the elder Sapp, who refused to allow him to have any more under any circumstances, saying he was drunk then. This enraged Frank, who proceeded to paste the old gentleman on the jaw, knocking him down. The old gentleman recovered his second wind and went for Frank, who handed his paternal ancestor a few more, flooring him again. Then the women of the house took a hand in the scrimmage and for a while there was a rough house on the Sapp farm. Young Sapp managed to get in another solar plexus punch and for the third time the old man went to grass. He recovered and got hold of a knife, with which he made things merry for a while, inflicting a number of severe cuts on his son. Affidavits followed and this morning Constable McDaniels went to Springfield township to arrest the parties. He found the father in bed, with a face bruised almost beyond recognition, while Frank was laid up nursing his wounds. The arrests were made, but neither party was able to leave the house, so they were allowed to remain on their own recognizance. Neighbors say that Frank committed the assault while drunk and that the old gentleman acted only in self-defense.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Potter are at Chicago.

Winter is supposed to commence today and to a rank outsider it looks as though it was making a mighty poor start.

Among the arrivals at the Randall are W. J. Dean, of Geneva; D. S. Hoffman, of South Bend, and C. F. Scoville, of Auburn.

F. E. W. Scheimann and W. J. Ungemach have been at Hartford City for several days on business for the Fort Wayne Gas company.

Mrs. O. E. Mohler and family have gone to Huntington to spend the holidays. Mr. Mohler will join them in a few days for a short visit.

Theodore Thorward and family left today for North Manchester, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bechtold, formerly of this city.

John H. Franke, jr., will arrive this evening from Peoria, Ill., for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Franke, at 103 St. Martin's street.

Garrett Herald: "Marion Teagarden, of Fort Wayne, formerly a Baltimore and Ohio engineer, is visiting in the city with Thomas and Harvey, who are sons of his."

The Mulqueen dancing academy will give a reception Tuesday evening in honor of its pupils and friends. A Christmas tree will be a feature, and punch will be served.

Miss Katherine Wheelock, who is attending college at Staunton, Va., arrived in the city last evening to spend the holidays with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. K. K. Wheelock.

Alvin Raines, of Livingston, Ky. will arrive in the city today to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fairfield, and on Wednesday evening will occur the marriage of Mr. Raines and Miss Ida Fairfield. Rev. Dr. Parr will be the officiating clergyman, and Alfred Holsworth will play the wedding march.

An exciting runaway occurred this morning on Calhoun street, near the Pennsylvania depot. A gentleman driving a spirited horse hitched to a light buggy, was coming south and when opposite the Pittsburg baggage room, collided with a farmer, who was crossing the street in a heavy farm wagon. The buggy was upset and the occupant was thrown out, but he escaped injury. The rig was slightly damaged.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Wheat was dull and steady. Receipts were liberal, cables steady and world's shipments, 7,000,000 bushels, were moderate. May opened ⅛@¼c lower, at 72⅞c, touched 72¾@72⅞c and reacted to 73c. Local receipts were 115 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 524 cars against 412 a week ago.

Corn was fairly active and easier on good weather and the receipts, 631 cars, none of which were of graded contract. May opened a shade down at 35⅞c and sold to 35¾c. January opened ¼c lower at 36c, holding steady. December opened unchanged to ¼c down at 38¼c to 38c, dropping sharply to 37¼c.

Oats were dull and a trifle easier, May opening a shade lower at 23½@23⅜c and holding at that figure. Receipts were 248 cars.

Provisions were dull and barely steady. January pork opened unchanged at $12.20, touched $12.25 and reacted to $12.17½@12.20. January lard opened unchanged at $6.82½, holding at that figure, and January ribs opened a shade lower at $6.27½, holding steady.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Dec., 70⅛c; Jan., 70⅜@70½c; Feb., 71c; May, 73⅛c.

Corn—Dec., 37¾c; Jan., 35⅞c; Feb., 35⅛@35¼c; May, 35¾c.

Oats—Dec., 21⅜@21½c; Jan., 21½c; Feb., 22c; May, 23⅝c.

Pork—Dec., $11.15; Jan., $12.20; May, $12.15.

Lard—Dec., $7.20; Jan., $6.80; May, $6.87½.

Ribs—Dec., $6.37½; Jan., $6.27½; May, $6.37½.

Flax—Cash N. W, $1.60; No. 1, $1.58; Dec., $1.58; May, $1.57.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.25@6.00; poor to medium, $3.65@5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; cows, $2.40@4.00; heifers, $2.50@4.50; canners, $1.75@2.35; bulls, $2.40@4.30; calves, $3.75@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.20@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.40@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; Monday, 38,000; left over, 3,543. Market about steady; top, $4.95. Mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.95; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.95; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.65@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.90.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Comptroller Berghoff made all the city employes happy this morning by distributing the December pay roll a few days in advance, so as to enable the men to more thoroughly enjoy their Christmas. This included all departments, police, firemen, street and park employes and the city officials themselves. City Engineer Randall at once bought himself a new red toy balloon, while Lieutenant Lapp is speculating on the purchase of a new tin whistle.

Joseph Derheimer was next to the lowest bidder on an $18,000 sewer contract at Warsaw yesterday. He was about $1,100 out of the way. He says he is ready to go ahead with the South Wayne sewer as soon as the difficulty with Contractor Adams is fixed up. He has no doubt that Mr. Adams will be here next week and make satisfactory arrangements for the immediate completion of the work.

PACKARD PIANOS ENDORSED AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 19th, 1900.

The Packard Co.:

Gentlemen—Before leaving Fort Wayne I want to express to you my great admiration of the Packard Piano. After having used one in my teaching for the past three years and the tone quality having appealed to me so thoroughly thus I have decided to purchase one of your style A Packards to be sent to my future home in Badge, Iowa, and I am sure I will derive much pleasure in using it, as I find your pianos have an artistic tone quality that appeals to one's musical taste for that which is of the best. I have no hesitancy in recommending your piano to all intending purchasers. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. PER DAHL.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

When Justice Tancey presented himself at the city hall this morning to preside at police court he found that he had drawn a blank. The police had but one person in detention, a woman who was found by Officer Strodel asleep in a hall in the top story of the Bass block. She told a very straight and candid story and is apparently unused to the ways of the world in general and city life in particular. She appears to be a hard-working woman and says she came here from Union City, hearing that Fort Wayne is a good place to secure work. She went about the city yesterday and last evening went up stairs in the Bass block. Being very tired from the day's exertion she sat down in the hall and fell asleep. She was found snoozing peacefully by the officer about 11 o'clock after she had slept some hours. The officers examined her thoroughly and believed her story. They do not believe she is a tramp or adventuress and allowed her to depart in peace in search of work.

The police at Lima have sent out photographs and descriptions of one James Harley, who is wanted in that city by the officers. His face is not known to the local officers.

The sheriff of Jackson, Mich., reports the theft of a horse and buggy, but does not charge Marvin Kuhns with having stolen it.

The house employes of A. H. Perfect & Co., the wholesale grocers, this morning presented Mr. Perfect a handsome office chair as a Christmas gift.

The friends of Mrs. Sophia Bryson, formerly of 56 Barr street, will now find her at home at 146 West Wayne street.

Crowds Testify

That We Keep Our Promises.

A Deluge of Bargains.....

Today in Watches, Diamonds, Rich Cut Glass, Silverware, Fine Jewelry, Rings, etc. We are wholesale dealers, show the largest stock and save you money.

A ring of beauty

Is a joy to the giver and receiver. Engagement and Wedding Rings, Birthday and Christmas Rings. Over 1,000 to select from at one-half price and less. Come in and see these beautiful Rings.

Special Christmas offer on gold glasses, etc.

Our entire line of $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 Glasses go at $4.00. This includes best quality of crystalline lens.

Our $2.50 line of Aluminum Spectacles go at $1.50.

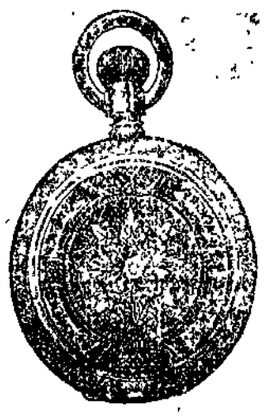
These prices are very special and will continue during December only.

Extra small ladies' gold watches

Only $7.50; worth $13.50. Guaranteed in every respect.

A perfect beauty and an excellent time-keeper. Open face Silver Chatlettes, only $4.00 up.

We have many other bargains too numerous to mention. Come, see for yourself.



This elegant solid gold watch.....

Only $17.50; worth $30.00; with any make of movement you want. Other styles in Ladies' or Gents' from $9.50 to $50.00. Elegant Ladies' Gold Watch Chain, only $2.00, worth $3.50. Other styles Ladies' Long Chains from $1.00 up to $20.00.

Some of Our Specials:

Our entire line of $1.00 and $1.25 sterling silver souvenir spoon, choice 75 cts.

Sterling silver handle toothbrush only 35 cts.; worth 60 and 75 cts.

Ladies' fine gold hat or bonnet brush only $1.00; worth $2.50.

Very fine silver shaving mug, gold lined, only $2.50; worth $4.50 and $5.00.

Extra fine silver smoking set, finely gold lined, only $7.00; worth $12.00.

Ladies' or gents' extra quality gold umbrellas, $5.00 to $7.00; worth $10.00 to $12.00.

1,000 solid gold pens, pearl handle, only 75 cts. each; worth $1.50 to $2.00, and so on.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 79 Calhoun St.

HOLIDAY HARDWARE!

CUTLERY — We took great pains to make this department complete and are in position to show the finest line of Cutlery between New York and Chicago. 1,000 patterns to select from.

SCISSORS — Henckles Twin Bros. Scissors, in all Patterns. Manicure, Button-hole, Lace and Embroidery.

SHEARS — Complete assortment of J. Wiss & Sons' Company Shears.

RAZORS — We carry the celebrated Henckle and Tree Brand Razor. Gem Safety Razors in Sets.

SILVERWARE — To close this line out we will name prices Which Will Enable us to Do S.

SKATES — Barney and Berry Ice Skates.

WATCHES — We have them from $1.00 to $5.00.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

Leading Cutlery Dealers of Indiana.

22 Calhoun St.

Cold Weather

And Coal and Wood Goes Hand in Hand.

I have large quantities of CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG and MIXED HARD COAL and SOFT COAL. Also plenty of good DRY WOOD. I sell at lowest prices. I will deliver a big load of dry Mill Wood for $1.50. Call or phone me. You will come again.

W. M. Wells,
Corner Main and Clay Sts.,
Home phone 1504. Opp Old Fort.

Special Sale on Trimmed Hats....

I will sell any and all Trimmed Hats at cost and less. Plumes, Fancy Feathers, Birds and everything in the Millinery line.

Sale to commence Friday, Nov. 30.

Mrs. J. W. Fahnestock,
128 Calhoun St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrival of the Greatest of All.

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN FORTUE TELLER.

I desire the public to know that I will only be in the city until Saturday night, Dec. 29. Don't miss the opportunity, but call and see him before leaving and be convinced for yourself.

NO. 118 HARRISON STREET.
Near Washington St.

If you are skeptical go and have a reading with him. He will certainly astonish you and send you away marveling at his strange powers. If you are in doubt or worried concerning business affairs, or concerned about the health of your husband, wife or children, or any important undertaking you are about to go into, go to him. He will tell you how it will terminate and will advise and help you to your best interests.

He will reveal past, present and future. You are not requested to do any writing, as the Professor has the ability to and does state the facts just as he sees them. He needs no cues, practices no frauds and advertises no impossibilities. Satisfaction guaranteed. All business strictly confidential.

Charges are 50 cents for all. Come early and avoid waiting. Cut this ad out, it will not appear every day. In city a short time only.

Call and see him before leaving.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

ELECTRIC QUESTIONER.

Answers by Electricity.

Funny, Entertaining, Instructive.

Price, $3.00.

All kinds of Electric Toys.

W. A. BRAUN,
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
Home Phone 397. 123½ Calhoun St.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received a full line
FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

JANUARY 1st, 1901,

plants another milestone on the road of your life and ours. We hope that our relations as dealer and customer will continue as pleasant in 1901 as in 1900—it shall be our effort to make them so. Anything in meats or poultry you may buy of us will be the best we can get anywhere. Is your New Year's day order in?

ECKART MEAT MARKET
COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

H. M. METZGER,
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 580.

Mark O. Byers is at home from St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky., to spend the holidays with his parents on Superior street.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A REAL

GRAPHOPHONE

....FOR....

$5.00

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. *Send order and money to our nearest office*

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 30.

88 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Meyer Cycle Co.,

Authorized Agents,

39-41 W. BERRY ST.

FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL, WOOD, KINDLING, ETC.

—Call On—

GEO. H. KRUDOP.

Both Telephones 135.

Prompt service at all times.

When You Need Your Physician...

Especially at night, you can save time by using our telephones, for the night bell at the side door on Washington boulevard, gives you access to it at any time.

OSCAR S. RHOAD'S,

The Druggist,

97 Broadway, S. E. Cor. Washington.

Try The Sentinel "Want" column.

Special Bargains!

Can save you 25 Per Cent. on

Suits, Overcoats & Trousers.

..Give us a call..

THIEME, The Tailor,

39 E. Columbia St.

MERIT RECOGNIZED

P. G. NICKOLAI PROMOTED IN ALTON'S SERVICE.

FOREMAN OF BOILER SHOPS

AT THE LARGE WORKS LOCATED IN BLOOMINGTON.

A WABASH FIREMAN HURT

WAS STRUCK BY MAIL POUCH THROWN FROM TRAIN.

P. G. Nickolai, a former Fort Wayne boy, has just received a nice promotion in the shops of the Chicago and Alton company, at Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Nickolai is a boilermaker, a trade he learned in the Pennsylvania shops in this city when the late Uncle Jimmy Hewes was boiler foreman. His gang foreman was Capt. J. C. Kensill, now temporarily retired because of an affection of the eyes. Mr. Nickolai left this city eight years ago, going directly to Bloomington, where he has been employed ever since as a journeyman boilermaker.

A few days ago the master mechanic called him into the office to inform him of the good fortune which awaited him. He was made foreman of the boiler department of the Bloomington division of the road, a position of responsibility and one which has as an emolument a very comfortable salary. This bit of news will be welcomed by the many friends of Mr. Nickolai in this city. He is a brother of Engineer F. E. Nickolai, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road.

MANY PASSES TO BE CUT OFF.

Orders were Friday sent throughout the territory of the Western, Central and Trunk Line Traffic associations to the effect that hereafter no passes, either annual or trip, shall be issued on account of independent car lines. Small railroads are also to be cut off from such provisions. This action is taken in pursuance of the decision reached at the recent meeting in New York.

RECEIVED SCALP WOUND.

Edward E. Tierney, machinist in the Pittsburg shops, had his skull laid bare for a space of two or three inches last night. A sledge hammer, which he was wielding, slipped from his hands and dropped upon his head with the result mentioned. The company's surgeon was called to dress the wound, to close which he had to take several stitches. Mr. Tierney will be unable to work for a few days. The accident happened at 8:30 o'clock last night.

ENGINEER CRAZED.

Engineer McQuestion, of the Wabash, while seated at the breakfast table at his boarding house in Peru yesterday was seized with temporary insanity, and threw his watch at Mrs. Abner Kissiman, with whom he was boarding. He also procured a butcher knife and came near cutting several persons. He was called to go out on the road fifteen minutes before he suffered the attack. Late news from Peru is that Mr. McQuestion is improving and will be all right again in a few days.

FIREMAN PARKS HURT.

C. Parks, a local fireman on the Wabash, was standing on the station platform at Roanoke last evening, when No. 5, the westbound fast mail, passed and dropped some mail pouches. One of the sacks struck and knocked Mr. Parks down. He was severely injured about the body, hips and legs and was unable to complete the run into this city. He came here on the local and left soon afterwards on No. 3 for Peru, where he entered the company's hospital. He will probably be able to resume work in a week or two.

CALIFORNIA

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS IN PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS.

Scenic Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday and Thursday via Colorado Springs and Salt Lake to California and Pacific Coast Points.

Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These are improved Tourist Cars carried on Fast Trains. For full information, map, itinerary and "Tourist Dictionary," address

PERRY GRIFFIN, 415 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Nov10-Sat and Wed-13t.

NEW CONNECTING LINE.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company has closed a contract with the Pennsylvania Construction company for the building of a line which will connect Clearfield, Pa., on the New York Central, with Kearing, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad. This is said to be only the first of a number of short lines which the New York Central is contemplating to throw into Pennsylvania as connecting links between its own lines and the Pennsylvania and other lines in the state.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL.

News from all parts of the country is to the effect that holiday travel this year beats all previous records in that line. It is the heaviest in the history of Fort Wayne lines and the same condition prevails elsewhere. A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Not in the history of Texas railroads has there been such a rush of holiday travel. Every train leaving the Union depot is crowded to the guards, no matter which direction, but the majority of the excursionists are going north and southeast."

SHIPPING DYNAMOS.

The Fort Wayne Electric company is putting in a number of electric light plants, included being an arc plant at Topeka, Kas.; an arc plant at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and an incandescent plant of 1,500 light capacity at Spencerville, Ohio. The machinery transformers, switchboard and station equipment for these plants were sent to their respective destinations today.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Bert Olds, the electrician, is in off the road for the holidays.

There were two sections each of Pennsylvania trains 15 and 21 this morning.

Machinist Alex Henderson, of the Wabash shops, and his wife will spend Christmas in Columbus.

Joseph Junk, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of sickness in his family.

Boilermaker L. M. Murray, of the Pittsburg shops, will visit his parents at Delphos, Ohio, next week.

Joseph Slater, who had been in Ohio in the interest of the Bass works, arrived home this morning.

Blacksmith Peter Huntine, of the Bass works, has been quarantined. His eight-year-old daughter has the diphtheria.

John J. Beugnot is in Chicago today on business connected with the motive power department of the Pennsylvania.

A. Krueper, machinist apprentice in the Wabash shops, will be the guest of his uncle at Springfield, Mo., on Christmas day.

Passenger Engineer Frank Higgins, of the Pittsburg, burned one of his hands yesterday and will be off duty a couple of days.

Pittsburg Engineer P. E. Malone is sick and off duty. Engineer C. E. Enslen, who had been sick, reported for duty this morning.

Walter Jones, a Purdue student, arrived here last night and will spend the holidays with his parents, Engineer and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

J. E. Bash and C. Weidemann, car builders, and R. T. Vordermark, freight house truckman, of the Pittsburg, are off duty on account of sickness.

Machinist Herman Regel, of the Bass works, went to Cambridge, Ohio, today to do some work which will probably consume a week or ten days.

J. Ross Gardner, a yard foreman of the Pittsburg, is making a tour of the several yards on the Pennsylvania lines, inspecting couplers. He is in Chicago today.

E. S. Taylor, jr., son of the general superintendent of transportation of the Pennsylvania, arrived here last evening and will spend a week in hunting quail.

J. H. McConnell, clerk at the Pittsburg freight office, is entertaining his brother, J. C. McConnell, of Chicago, who stopped here for a short visit while en route to his old home in Ohio. The visitor travels in the west for a wholesale house.

Nickel Plate Engineer Joseph Bracht is in Toledo visiting his sister.

George L. Louthain, Nickel Plate switchman, is sick and unable to work.

Machinist J. H. Ault resigned his position in the Wabash shops yesterday.

Nickel Plate Conductor George B. McCormick is taking a lay-off to attend to private business.

Pennsylvania Brakeman Irwin R. Ames has taken a two weeks' leave of absence from his duties.

Fred Reynolds, of the Electric works, will spend Xmas with relatives in Muskegon, Mich.

Machinist E. Cheviron, of the Wabash shops, will go to Detroit tomorrow to spend the holidays with relatives.

Engine 655, a compound, and simple engine 1470 left the Wabash shops yesterday, after a general overhauling.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, has gone to California for a four weeks' stay.

Machinist Robert Kinnaird, one of the oldest men in term of service in the Wabash shops, is off duty on account of sickness.

Supt. J. B. McKim, who had been attending to some railway business in Pittsburg for two or three days, returned home last evening.

Conductor Charles Spangler and Brakeman J. J. Auth, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a leave of absence, the latter until after the holidays.

Charles E. Myton has resigned his position, that of a brakeman, on the Nickel Plate. It is understood that he has something better in sight.

Brakemen A. Ake and W. Jenner, who were in the Nickel Plate passenger service a few days, resumed their places in the through freight service today.

Joseph Nichter, who has been employed in the Wabash shops as a machinist for many years, is in Peru today attending the funeral of a friend.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Rosenberry will be the guest of his parents in Pennsylvania during the holidays. He has not visited his old home for several years.

Harry Blankenbaker returned work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. He was off duty a couple of weeks on account of the sickness and death of his little child.

E. C. Roberts and James Allen, machinists, who were transferred from Springfield to Fort Wayne to work in the Wabash machine shop, will return to their former home today.

The round-trip rate for the Epworth League meeting at San Francisco is to be $47.50 from St. Louis and $50 from Chicago. Tickets will be sold July 8-21, good returning until August 31.

R. M. Sheats, who for some years has had charge of the terminals of the Pennsylvania at Chicago, on Jan. 1 goes to Pittsburg as superintendent of the Pitsburg Junction road, a responsible position.

C. A. Scott will engage in the cigar and tobacco trade on South Calhoun street about the beginning of the new year. He recently resigned his position on the Pennsylvania after a service of twenty years.

J. H. Barrett, once superintendent of a division of the Panhandle, more recently general superintendent of the transportation department of the Southern railway, will return to the Pennsylvania January 1.

Again the east has come west to get a railway official. George W. Vaughn, the newly appointed division engineer of the New York Central's Pennsylvania division, is a graduate of the Panhandle.

William Corbett, of the Evansville and Terre Haute, who on Jan. 1 will become superintendent of the middle division of the Chicago and Alton, began his railroad career as a track laborer on the Erie in 1873.

Engines 35, 131, 185, 189, 260, 262 and 533 were turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today. During the same period engines 5, 19, 44, 130, 276, 629 and 909 were taken in for repairs.

Mrs. C. E. Campbell, as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Campbell, a fireman, who was killed in an accident at Colfax, has compromised, the Big Four company paying $1,500. The suit brought was for $10,000.

H. Faller, a switchman, resigned his position on the Pittsburg road yesterday. Next Wednesday he will leave for Larwill, Ariz., where he will take a similar position. Ed. Benedict, a cousin of Mr. Faller, is at Larwill and has secured the latter a position. Mr. Faller is afflicted with rheumatism and he makes the change in the hopes that it will relieve him of that malady. He was formerly employed four years in the Nickel Plate yards.

Mr. Parks, of Chicago, returned to that city today. The Bass works have just completed a big contract for sand pumping machinery for a firm in South Milwaukee and Mr. Parks was here several weeks inspecting the work.

F. H. Hartman has returned from Schenectady, N. Y., where he went to study the switchboard department of the General Electric company's works. A similar department is to be established in the works of the Fort Wayne Electric company.

Lobbyists of the railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other western states will be kept busy this winter to prevent the enactment of laws making the maximum rate for the transportation of passengers 2c a mile, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Joseph Carry, the old blacksmith, who has worked in the Pittsburg shops ever since they were established, is gradually growing worse and the chances are against his recovery. He is unconscious today. Mr. Carry is at his home on Holman street.

Will Brown, a gentleman whose business brings him to Fort Wayne every month, will be married next Tuesday to one of our young ladies, whose name the reporter could not learn. Mr. Brown is paymaster's clerk on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, yesterday instructed the shop foremen to close their respective departments at noon Monday in order that the men may have an opportunity to do a little Christmas shopping. This order was gladly received by all employes.

President E. L. Russell, of the Mobile and Ohio road, has issued a denial to the rumor so extensively circulated that he contemplates resigning. He says present conditions on the road are more cordial than they have ever been in the twenty-five years of his service with the company.

Passenger Conductor Reilly Evans has resumed his run on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, having concluded a ten days' vacation. With Mrs. Evans and their daughter, Mr. Evans visited relatives in Mansfield, Crestline and Toledo, and attended the golden wedding celebration of his parents.

The Chesapeake and Ohio now has the largest single railway terminal in the world, representing an investment of $8,000,000, and the improvements making will cost $2,500,000. Extensive improvements for 1901 are under consideration. This great terminal was practically founded by M. E. Ingalls while president of the company.

It pays to look well to the interest of your employer, no matter what the work is. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas road has just awarded a number of men for excellent work, included being a gold medal to the best roadmaster's division, $70 to roadmaster, $60 to section foreman, $50 second best section, $40 to third best section. The Pennsylvania has followed this plan also for a number of years and finds it very satisfactory.

O. P. McCarthy, general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, who, with General Passenger Agents Smith, of the Lake Shore; Ruggles, of the Michigan Central; Crane, of the Wabash, and Lynch, of the Big Four, compose the committee appointed by the Central Passenger association to consider rates on account of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, says no action has been taken as yet, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Charles Kickley, machinist, for several years employed in the Wabash round house, resigned today and will take a position in the Pittsburg shops at an advanced salary in a few days. He is an expert in his line of work and when telling of the contemplated change, The Sentinel's informant added that the "Wabash is losing a good man."

Just the Thing for Your Boy.

The First Miniature Electric Automobile of America....,

IT TEACHES, AMUSES AND GIVES GREAT PLEASURE

PRICE $5.00.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC TOYS.....

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

123½ Calhoun St. Home Phone 397.

CHINESE CREW DISCHARGED.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Eighty Chinese, of the crew of the transport Hancock, have been discharged by the government and will be returned to China on the steamer Coptic. The Hancock now has a crew of white men, all of them American citizens.

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

The last chance to obtain Stafford's Cyclopaedia, 15.00 cash; or $2.00 per month.

Waverley Novels $2.00 per month and either one of Harper's periodicals free for one year.

10 vol. Chamber's Encyclopaedia for $12.50. 30 vol. Britanica for $30.00.

Harper's History of War in the Philippines, $1.00 per month

At STAHN'S,

21-2t Y. M. C. A. Building.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Some Biscuit and Cake

are light, sweet and wholesome, while others are sour, heavy, bitter, unpalatable. The same flour, butter, eggs and sugar are used; what makes the difference?

It's all in the baking powder

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

can be depended upon always to make the food light, sweet, delicious and wholesome. This is because it is scientifically and accurately combined and contains the purest grape cream of tartar, the most healthful of all fruit acids, used for a hundred years in the finest leavening preparations.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE—There are many alleged cream of tartar baking powders upon the market sold at lower prices which prove, upon analysis, to be alum powders in disguise. Alum is a corrosive poison, which must not be taken in the food

STABBED ELEVEN TIMES.

Ironton, O., Dec. 22.—August Miller stabbed Henry Holliday eleven times today at the Yellow Popular lumber mills in Coal Grove. They quarreled over a stacking bar which both wanted. Miller was arrested. Holliday probably will die.

F. R. Garrison, general passenger agent of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, is at the Wayne.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Be Ready Boys

For the Cold Wave

And be the first on the ice with a new pair of our

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

All sizes of Ladies' Skates

Call and see our Big assortment of Skates

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

9 E. Columbia St. Near the Corner Calhoun St.

ALL ABOUT SHIRTS.....

We are showing hundreds of new, nobby styles of men's colored stiff bosom shirts. A nobby shirt will be appreciated by any young man. We carry a complete line of the "Elgin," "Silver" and "Faultless" makes. Strong line at 50c, $1.00, $1.50.

Reuben S. Patterson

Rurode's

Only One More Day....

Then happy people in happy homes enjoying the pleasures of Christmas. We must do an enormous business in this one day, but with our facilities everybody will be served quickly and pleasantly. There will be many money-saving chances this last day.

Many delightful gift goods will be found in every department.

Stationery for Xmas.

You'll find many attractive things here in the fine box writing papers and choice little fixings for the writing desk, such as paper weights, ink stands, paper cutters, blotters, penholders, etc. Our showing of fine stationery is exceedingly attractive and nothing makes a prettier gift.

Leather Goods.

An almost endless assortment of pocketbooks, purses, card cases, chatelaine bags, shopping bags, traveling bags, etc., in all kinds of leather and all shapes and sizes.

Handkerchiefs.

One can't have too many handkerchiefs, as a gift they are always acceptable. You'll find them here in immense variety. Prices from 5c up to $5.00 each with many prices between. Special values in all linen handkerchiefs, plain and embroidered at 25c and 50 each.

Fancy Goods.

Their name is legion. You'll find them all over the house. Between the pretty things, useful and ornamental, the best expression of Xmas cheer is a graceful gift, gracefully given. You'll find many happy thoughts here at prices that will render gift-giving a light task upon your purse.

China & Glassware.

A very attractive display of art ware, fancy china, cut glass and bric-a-brac, on second floor.

Do not forget the Children.

It costs but little to make them happy. You'll find here a liberal assortment of dolls, toys, games, books, etc., that will please the little folks.

Men's Furnishings.

Our men's furnishing department is full of very happy thoughts in the way of men's fixings, and you'll find the swellest neckwear, choice styles in fancy hosiery, men's gloves, men's night shirts, etc., all priced right.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Miss Viola Swartz is spending a few days in Chicago. She left this morning in company with her mother, Mrs. J. A. Swartz.

You can buy him a Xmas box of any one of Gruber's famous cigars put up in all sizes. He will appreciate the gift. 20-3t

Skelton's Xmas Candies.

Nice Soft Gum Drops, 5c lb.
Holiday Mixed Candy, 7c lb.
Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb.
Fruit Drop, Mixed, 10c lb.
Daisy Mixed Candy, 10c lb.
Jelly Beans and Lozenges, 12c lb.
Cinnamon Imperials, 12c lb.
French Kisses, 12c lb.
French Cream Bon Bons, 15c lb.
Cocoanut Bon Bons, 20c lb.
Sugar Sand, all colors, 15c lb.
Chocolate Cream Drops, 15c lb.
Assorted Flavors, Hand Made Chocolates, 25c lb.

Hand Made Creams, 1-lb. boxes, 20c

A Christmas tree loaded with presents for the little folks is a firmly established custom with the American people. We have made arrangements for this feature of the holiday trade, having bought a big stock and can furnish you with trees ranging in size from 3 to 10 feet.

Open nights until Christmas.

Skelton's Xmas Trees.

Skelton's Grocery Co.,

25 West Main Street.

A Dress Suit Made at Mautner's

Contains every feature of excellence ever put into an evening suit, and yet it costs you considerably less than you are usually asked to pay.

The difference is not in the workmanship or material, but in the tailor's idea of profit.

We call the attention of the ladies to our superb line of fancy vestings. They are certainly a very acceptable Christmas gift.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 650
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Forecast for Indiana—Rain late tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday afternoon or night; high southwest winds and squalls.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. W. Lake and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Decatur.

M. Guy Longacre has returned from Purdue university to spend the Christmas holidays.

A class for the study of German will be organized at the Y. W. C. A. shortly after the holidays. The educational classes of the association are enjoying a vacation until after the holidays.

On Sunday morning Rev. J. W. Bailey will preach a special sermon to children on "The Drawing Power of the Cross." Rev. Bailey will use a magnetized cross to illustrate the sermon.

Rev. J. W. Bailley, of Plymouth church, will go to Lockport, N. Y., his former home, on the 30th, where he will officiate at the wedding of the daughter of Hon. I. H. Babcock, of that city.

Twenty-five ladies of the Turner club perpetrated a pleasant surprise serenade upon Mrs. William Hahn, of West Main street, last evening. Mrs. Hahn left today for a visit with her daughter at Cleveland.

Bethel Evangelical Sunday school will give a Christmas entertainment on Sunday evening at 7:30. The emblems, cup, cross and crown will be a feature of the decorations. An excellent program will be given.

CANDIES, NUTS AND FIGS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Nice French Mixed Candy, 8c.
Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb.
Fancy Cream Candy, 12c lb.
Cream Bon Bons, 15c lb.
French Mottoes, 12½c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c; Giant, 10c lb.
Sugar Toys and Fruits, 18c lb.
New English Walnuts, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts and Taragona Almonds, 14c qut.
New Mixed Nuts, 14c qut.
Choice Smyrna Figs, 11c lb.
Fancy Smyrna Figs, 14c lb.
Fancy Candies, 5-lb. boxes, 85c.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

A garden and poultry farm, two and one-half miles north of city, on the St. Joe road; capacity for 2,000 chickens. Everything ready to start in poultry and garden business. Will take city property for part pay. Farm with garden and poultry included will net from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. Will give ten years for payments; price reasonable. Remember, this is a chance to buy a farm that will pay out in less than half the time offered. Look after this at once, as a delay of time may lose you this chance. Enquire on the farm.

SCOTT DINGMAN.

SILK SUSPENDERS.

Just received, a large assortment of Men's Silk Suspenders, put up in boxes of one pair each.
Special price, 45c pair.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

CANDY. CANDY. CANDY.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

THE NEW KEYSTONE HAS CANDY BY THE TON.

Good Mixed Candy, 5c lb.
Best Stick Candy, 8c lb.
Good Gum Drops, 5c lb.
Fancy Broken Taffy, 10c lb.
The best Chocolate Drops made, 15c lb.
Fancy New Nuts, all new, 18c lb.
Layer Raisins, 20c lb.
Fancy Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Fancy Naval Oranges, 35c doz.
Extra Select Oysters, 25c can.
Extra Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Kalamazoo Celery, 22c doz.
Fine dark Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qt.
Fine Baldwin Apples, 35c pck.
We have the finest dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese in the city, at

THE NEW KEYSTONE.
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

EGGS DOWN.
OYSTERS. CRANBERRIES.
CELERY.
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY.

Large Select Oysters, 25c can.
Large Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qt.
Fine Bleached Celery, 23c bunch.
Fresh Country Eggs, 24c dozen.
Fresh Country Butter, 20c lb.
Nice Drawn Turkeys, 10c lb.
Nice Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Nice Drawn Chickens, 9c lb.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.

Tonight. Tonight.

Here is Great Bargain Fun in Our Big Cloak Room.

The selling starts sharp at 7 o'clock. Come before the great rush is on, for it's sure to come with such prices as these on best quality goods.

THINK OF IT,

Ladies fine cloth winter jackets that were $10.00 to $12.50 for... ..... $6.50

Think of this for ladies' finest cloth jackets that were $15.00 to $16.50 for.....$7.50

Think of this, ladies' long, new, swell, automobile coats that were $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50 for..$9.90

Think of this, ladies' neat plush capes that were $12.50 to $15.00 for $7.50

Think of this, ladies' finest plush capes, elegantly trimmed, that were $18.00 to $20.00 for.....$9.90

Also remember all misses' and children's wraps, fur scarfs and collarettes all go at deepest cut prices ever known.

Money cheerfully refunded for any garment bought of us and not found to be as cheap or cheaper than you could buy a garment or like quality in any store in Fort Wayne or Indiana.

TAFT,

YOUR CLOAK, FUR AND SUIT STORE.

ICE CREAM AND ICES

For the holidays at the Chicago Bakery. We will have the following flavors of Creams and Ices for holiday week. In the manufacture of our Ices we use only the finest French glaced fruit and pure fruit juices.

ICE CREAM.	ICES.
Vanilla,	Pineapple
Chocolate,	Lemon
Strawberry,	Orange
Peach,	Cherry
New York,	Raspberry
Tutti Frutti,	Apricot
Hazelnut,	French Fruit Glace
Bisque,	Maraschino Sherbet
Coffee,	California Port Glace
Cherry.	Claret Punch
Nesselrode Pudding,	Roman Punch

Fancy Baking for the holidays.

Fine Chocolates and Fruit Bon Bons in fancy boxes for Christmas presents.

CHICAGO BAKERY,
W. F. GELLER.
Both Phones 163. 22t2

The White Fruit House will be closed all day Tuesday on account of Christmas.

Mr. and Frank Rogers are visiting in Chicago.

Christmas Foot Wear.

SHOES, SLIPPERS.

Finest line of Slippers ever shown in the city.

—AT—

M. App's,

106 CALHOUN ST.

EVERYBODY

Ought to see the play written by MR. KARL REUTER KERGER, City Editor of the Fort Wayne Freie Presse,

"HELP YOURSELF"

A German-American Comedy-Drama in Five Acts.
Produced by Theodore Bollmann's Dramatical Stock Company, of Detroit,

At the Temple Theatre

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, and SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Intensely interesting, exciting and realistic.

Sale of reserved seats at the box office commences Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Prices—50c, 75c and $1.00.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Fraikin, of 32 Oak street, who has been very ill with rheumatism, is recovering.

Mrs. George C. Miller, of East Jefferson street, has gone to Michigan to visit her parents.

Mrs. W. G. Page and sister, Miss Daisy Clemens, have gone to Chicago for a week's visit.

Bernice, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Meyer, of 58 Charles street, is ill with scarlet fever.

A. R. Hirons, the insurance agent, left for Edwardsburg, Mich., today to join his family and remain during the holidays.

C. E. Piper, supreme scribe of the Royal League, was in the city yesterday in his official capacity. He resides in Chicago.

Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Motschmann and children go to Springfield, Ohio, on Monday morning, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Motschmann's father, Rev. J. G. Trefz, over the holidays.

Henry R. Wolfe, foreman at Belden-Larwill works, has gone to Chicago to visit his wife. Mrs. Wolfe is suffering from an attack of grip, but if she is sufficiently recovered in a few days she will accompany her husband to this city to make it her future home.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George A. Ketchum and Vivian Latham.
Harry E. Crance and Alice M. Baty.
William E. Dunfee and Mary H. Griffin.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS AND CHICKENS.

Fancy Dressed Turkeys.
Fancy Dressed Geese.
Fancy Dressed Ducks.
Fancy Dressed Chickens.
Give us your order. We give you Uncle Sam Trading Stamps and our prices are as low as any one's.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Just received a nice line of Cameras and photographic supplies at Stahn's, Y. M. C. A. building. 21-2t

Gold Seal Cigars make a handsome package for an Xmas present. 20t3

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO., FINE FURNITURE,

Put on four delivery wagons this morning in order to get their goods out for the holidays. Call and see them. Great line at 21t2 111-113 Calhoun St.

Don't forget to order the Ladies' Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post for 1901. Don't send your money for subscriptions out of town. I duplicate any club offer.

OSWALD STAHN,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Subscription Agency. 21-2t

All dealers have the Gold Seal Cigars in boxes of 25. 20t3

Leave your orders for fine Chocolates and Bon-Bons at A. C. Aurentz's. 19t3

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

U. S. Stamps are most valuable and give best premiums in the world. 15d8tw1t

SPECIAL XMAS

BARGAINS FOR MONDAY AT HILGEMAN & SON.

Oranges, Fancy Cal., 40c and 50c doz.
Oranges, Fancy Cal., 35c doz.
Mixed Nuts, new, 12½c qt.
English Walnuts, new, 14c qt.
Shelled Peanuts, 12c lb.
Dates, Hallowe'en, 8c lb.
Figs, layer, 14c lb.
Fancy Cream Candy, 10c lb.
Fancy Stick Candy, 8c and 10c lb.
Christmas Trees, 15c up.
X-mas Holly, 15c lb.
X-mas Turkeys, dressed, 10c lb.
X-mas Chickens, dressed, 9c lb.
X-mas Ducks, dressed, 9c lb.
Hot House Lettuce, 15c lb.
Fancy X-mas Celery, 22c doz.
Home Made Mince Meat, 10c lb.
We also have a complete line of holiday goods. Both phones 85.
Be sure and leave us an order.

CHRISTMAS POULTRY, OYSTERS, ORANGES AND LEMONS AT SKELTON'S, 25 WEST MAIN ST.

Turkeys, our own dressing, 11c lb.
Ducks, our own dressing, 11c lb.
Chickens, our own dressing, 10c lb.
Poultry Seasoning (pure herbs) 10c pkg.
Large Stewing Oysters, 20c can.
Large Frying Oysters, 25c can.
Tub Oysters, Solid Meats, 80c qt.
California Navel Oranges, 25c doz.
Messina Wax Lemons, 25c doz.

SKELTON GROCERY CO.

"A Girl's Back."

A girl's back is the mainspring, as it were, of her health.

Nothing will so quickly take away the glow of health from her cheeks, the springiness from her step, as a constantly aching back.

The many pains and aches of the back are but symptomatic indications of sick kidneys.

Backache is the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect the cry and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will relieve the backache promptly, because they act on the kidneys. They are made for kidneys only and cure every kidney ill.

Fort Wayne Proof.

Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

Druggists--50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on Book. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER.
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of love, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.,

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster, Andrew Z. Hoffman, Charles S. Bash, John C. Peters, George W. Pixley, William J. Vesey, William E. Mossman, Louis Fox, Henry C. Paul, John B. Rose, Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....

One Dollar —AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

Dr. H. T. Rink left at noon today for a holiday visit at Chicago.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Week, Monday, Dec. 24.

Daily Matinees, Commencing Christmas Day.

KING DRAMATIC COMPANY

HEADED BY KIRKE BROWN,
Presenting the following remarkable list of famous plays:

Monday evening, first time at popular prices, William Gillette's "HELD BY THE ENEMY."

Limited number of ladies admitted at 15 cents for this date only.

Grand Christmas Performances:
"Hands Across the Sea," matinee at 2:30.
"Cumberland 61," evening at 8:15.
Christmas matinee and night prices, 20, 30 and 50 cents.

Wednesday Matinee, "THE THREE GUARDSMEN."
Wednesday Night, "THE SPORTING DUCHESS."
Thursday Matinee, "MONTE CRISTO."
Thursday Night, "FAUST."
Friday Matinee, "DAVID GARRICK."
Friday Night, "THE CHERRY PICKERS."
Saturday Matinee, "STORM BEATEN."
Saturday Night, "VICTORIAN CROSS."

EACH PRODUCTION MOUNTED COMPLETE WITH ALL SCENERY.

Prices for evening performances and Saturday matinee (except Christmas) 10, 20 and 50 cents. Christmas, 20, 30 and 50 cents. Dime Matinees, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The sale of seats for the entire engagement, including the Christmas and Saturday matinees, opens at the box office Friday morning, December 21st.

Just received a fine line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses. Nothing nicer for a Xmas gift. Also a full line of Xmas novelties and latest books at reduced prices.

W. C. BAADE,
116 CALHOUN STREET.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

War With Turkey

can be avoided next week by coming to our store and preparing for the fray with a set of our fine carvers. Our Russell cutlery is made from the best steel, and can slice the toughest gobbler. We have also in stock fine pocket cutlery, scissors, shears, etc., etc., made by the best American manufacturers from the finest steel our country produces.

BOTH PHONES SEAVEY

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE

THE COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA FROM A GERMAN VIEW-POINT.

The following clipped from a German periodical shows what was expected of Count Waldersee in China:

At the moment when Count Waldersee, "high lord commander in East Asia," arrives on Chinese soil, Chaffee, Seymour, the French and Japanese, and the Russian, Austrian and Italian generals will be reduced to positions of mere automatons. Their initiative in the field and in matters of administration will be of the past, while, likewise, the commanders of the American, Russian, French, Italian, Japanese and Austrian fleets will cease consulting their own judgment and their home government, Waldersee will dictate their every movement.

And Mr. Conger, the United States special commissioner, and all the ambassadors, ministers and foreign consuls in China will be at the beck and call of Count Waldersee as much as the military and naval commanders are.

And, mark, with all his power Waldersee is responsible to no one but the kaiser, who, in his turn, is responsible to God Almighty only. At least he says so.

Count Waldersee's first duty will be to reorganize the many contingents in China that thereafter shall form a whole. Of course he will reorganize them according to German or Prussian pattern, the only one he knows, and which he considers the best. Thus the foreign generals' good will to obey the commander-in-chief and their ability to submit to orders will be sorely tried from the start, for the Germans have innumerable regulations of the martinet order of no practical value. Their discipline for discipline's sake is so trying as to lead to a great many suicides in the fatherland's army year after year, yet Chaffee will have to subscribe to it all or get out if Waldersee says so.

The kaiser has especially empowered the commander-in-chief to bounce obstreperous foreign officers of whatever rank they may hold, and the term of obstreperousness is very elastic, according to Prussian notions. Several years ago Waldersee himself was bounced by the kaiser because he dared to differ with his majesty on a strategic question. The kaiser was in the wrong, but Waldersee was disciplined out of Berlin and forced to accept an inferior post in Altona just the same.

During the battles around Tien Tsin the German contingent carried eighty pounds of equipments per head. If Waldersee sees our American troops he might think them too free and easy and command changes in their accoutrements. When the late Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince Frederick William, hurrying his troops to the battlefield of Koenigsgratz, allowed the men to open a button on the neck of their uniform, he was roundly criticised by all the generals, who suggested that he would next "permit his men to go half naked."

Waldersee's power doesn't touch a foreign commander's standing at home of course, but he can put an absolute stop to any man's military career in China. This he may do by a stroke of the pen, or by appointing a court martial.

The press in Germany is already bewailing the possibility that the German contingent may be too much exposed and that good German blood may be spilt for the benefit of other nations. The kaiser's latest decision that Waldersee shall have power to dispose of the foreign troops as he pleases puts an end to these anxieties, for he may order his "allies" to the firing line every time and save the Germans for his body guard. That was a favorite trick of the first Napoleon, whose allies were forever complaining that he used their men for gun fodder.

America has superior means and opportunities for provisioning her troops. Her sanitary department, fresh from the Spanish experiences, ought to be superior to that of any other army. Still, Waldersee, according to the official papers, will reorganize all the foreign commissariats and sanitary departments. The reichstag must be called together sooner or later to sit on the Chinese question, to approve of the expenditure already incurred and to grant or refuse new credits. If it refuses to indorse the kaiser's unconstitutional course, Waldersee may compel the allies to feed his soldiers, for he will be master of their resources. At the same time it is admitted that he knows no more about China than whatever anybody can gather from books; that he has never been under fire and has never commanded even a regiment in battle.

Duelling is a peculiarity of the Prussian army service—a great many capable officers are deprived of their lives, or of their health and ability to continue in the profession of arms by reason of this foolish and criminal custom, while a good many others are infamously dismissed because of a refusal to fight. For instance, some poltroon who is rather handy with his swords or pistols calls a brother officer, not so well skilled, a liar or something of the sort. Whether his charge against the insulted party was wanton or not cuts no figure, the aggrieved man must turn himself into a target for the ruffian—such is Prussian army law, which Waldersee may press upon the foreign contingents if he sees fit. The very fact that American officers don't believe in duels may be an incentive for their Prussian comrades to force the obnoxious custom upon them.

Though against orders, many Prussian officers discipline their men for slight offenses sword in hand, a hundred or more German soldiers are annually killed by superiors—the usual charge being that they failed to pay the prescribed honors. German command superceding American, there is grave danger of conflict between Prussian officers and American soldiers, who may fail to treat them as demigods, for a Prussian army regulation says that the officer to whom absolute obedience is refused must knock down the offender with his sword.

The Germans have declared over and over again that they will wage war like savages (or as the Russians are doing), and the foreign contingents under Waldersee will have to follow suit, of course. All of Waldersee's staff officers carry strychnine pills to poison themselves in case they fall into the enemy's hands. They don't want to be made prisoners and themselves will give no pardon. That word is not in Waldersee vocabulary. To fortify his position he has asked a German professor for an opinion in the matter. Here it is, and, as might be expected, it fully indorses the kaiser's speeches:

"The laws and restrictions of legitimate warfare do not apply to the present expedition in China," says Dr. Herman Rehm, professor of law at Erlangen university, "for the expedition is nothing more serious than armed intervention. That being the case, there are no laws of humanity and no restrictions which our soldiers are bound to respect, and which the rules of legitimate warfare impose upon civilized nations. Every enemy whether he is sick, wounded or begs for pardon, may be killed."

To this the Russians, Japanese and Italians will probably agree without much ado, as they naturally incline to cruelty, but what about the men whose greatest modern warrior said: "Let us have peace?"

The fleets as well as the armies of the different European countries and of America stationed in Chinese waters are within the sphere of Count Waldersee's influence and power. He is the lord admiral whose flag all the ships' top gallants must fly. When the kaiser went hunting for Waldersee supporters the navy wasn't mentioned, at least not in the official dispatches, but there is an agreement to make this general of horse admiral-in-chief of all the powers, according to the official German press. Even if we sent Dewey and Schley to China they would have to take orders from Waldersee.

TREES—RIGHT KIND TO PLANT.

It has often been said that a man who plants trees plants for his grandchildren, and, of course, that is not a very encouraging sort of enterprise. But there are trees and trees, and some species are such quick growers that, unless one starts at the business in old age, he may reap the profit for himself. Red oak, box elder, red and silver maple, black and honey locust, cottonwood, aspen and black willow will give useful timber in from ten to thirty years. The planter is recommended to confine his attention to a small number of useful kinds, and preferably to any that may grow naturally about his home. —Saturday Evening Post.

DISTANCE AND DANCING.

A physician with a mind for statistics has been estimating the distance covered by a woman in dancing through the ordinary ball room program, says an exchange. An average waltz, the doctor estimates, takes one over three-quarters of a mile. A square dance makes you cover half a mile, the same distance is covered by the polka, while a rapid galop will oblige you to traverse just about a mile. Say there are twelve waltzes, which is a fair average—these alone make nine miles.

Three galops added to this make the distance twelve miles, while from three to five other dances, at a half mile each, bring up the total to from thirteen to fifteen miles, this, too, without reckoning the promenade and the extras.

"As a means of exercise," says the physician, "it will thus be seen that dancing stands at the head of the list. In golf, for instance, the major part of the exercise consists in walking around the links following up the ball and yet even in golf not so much ground is covered as in an evening's dancing."

The big tunnel on the Great Northern railway in the state of Washington, is ready to use a month earlier than had been anticipated. The "bore" is 13,221 feet in length, one of the longest ever made, and it has taken three years to complete it. It has made two towns, Cascade and Arlington, on opposite sides of the mountain.

GREAT MEN'S CIGARS.

Congressmen, governors, great generals, heads of departments, distinguished judges, men famous in all walks of life, know "Chandlee," as they call him. He is W. E. Chandlee and for thirty-six years he has presided over the destinies of the little cigar store in the F street front of the Ebbitt house, says the Washington Post.

He could write an interesting book on "Famous Men and the Cigars They Smoked." Indeed, he has contemplated such a work, but has never felt that he could spare the time or undertake the labor such an enterprise would involve.

"President McKinley," he said "while he was a member of congress, was one of my best customers. He always bought one brand of cigars, and bought them in boxes of fifty They had a Havana filler and a Sumatra wrapper, and cost him $7 a hundred. He never took the box out of the store. It was always kept on a shelf back of the counter, with his name on the box. Whenever he wanted any he would come in here and get a handful. It was generally just before leaving the hotel. I don't think he ever smoked in his room, out of deference to his wife's objection to the smoke. He spent fourteen years in this hotel, and I figure that he smoked at least fifty a week. And he smoked the same cigar when at Canton. I used to ship them to him there in 500 lots. At the rate of fifty a week for fourteen years you can see it would amount to 36,400 at a cost of $2,548. He has not bought any of me since he was first elected president. I don't suppose he has to buy any cigars. I know that all the manufacturers of cigars send him fine samples of their goods, and he gets more in that way than even ten such smokers as he is could consume.

"I sold many a cigar to Grant, who also picked out a big black one without asking the price and stuffed a handful into his pocket without counting them. Generals Halleck and Hooker were also heavy smokers.

"Senator Matt Carpenter, of Michigan, was one of my best customers. his bill was always $2 or $3 a day. His favorite was a big two-for-a-quarter cigar. He would frequently come in and say: 'Well, Chandlee, give me a dollar's worth more to quit on.' He always talked about stopping; said that smoking injured him, but he never did stop. His monthly bill often amounted to $100.

"Gen. Robert Williams was another good customer. He favored a cigar that cost twenty-five cents straight. He would come by here on his way to the department and get a dollar's worth. Along in the afternoon would come his orderly for a couple of dollars' worth more. His bill was always $60 or $70 a month.

"Dr. Bliss, Garfield's physician, was such another smoker as Carpenter, only he always wanted a twenty-five-cent cigar. Like Carpenter, he complained of the effect of smoking, and often threatened to stop, but never did. He got about $2.50 worth a day. He said to me once: 'Chandlee, I know this smoking is hurting my heart. Sometimes at night as I lie in bed I can hear my heart groaning like the rusty hinges on a barn door.'

"Judge Curtis J. Hillyer has smoked one brand for twenty-three years. I think that is the record for the smoking of one brand."

The Sydney lighthouse has the most powerful light of any. It is electric and of 180,000 candle power. It can be seen for fifty miles.

GEN. KING ON LAWTON

Fellow-Officer Calls Him the Finest Fighting Soldier Our Volunteers Ever Knew.

Speaking of the Philippine campaign in an address before the Wisconsin National Guard, General Charles King, famed alike as a soldier and a novelist, paid the following tribute to the memory of the lamented Lawton:

I think that no description of that campaign would ever be complete without some reference to him who came to us when the campaign itself was a month old, perhaps a little older, but who in a very short time became as well known to those volunteers as though he had been with them from the very start. We heard yesterday some talk of a feeling existing between regulars and volunteers. There was some feeling in Manila—considerable feeling, very warm feeling, and it got warmer every day that I was there, a feeling of comradeship, of marked respect of boundless esteem, that has never been broken up from that day to this, and, take it right straight through I might say here and now that in that original Eighth corps, made up as it was mainly of volunteers and only four little brigades on the fighting line, there was a stand together fight together, pull together, sentiment animating regulars and volunteers alike, that made it the equal in my opinion for fighting purposes for all around service, too, as efficient, as loyal, as reliable as the blessed old Fifth corps in Cuba (Applause.) And it was to that corps there came this soldier from the Fifth corps, stranger to nine-tenths of them. To us old regulars he was well known in all the old Indian campaigns under Crook and Miles and Merritt, and among the eager and enthusiastic young officers who attained distinction in that savage warfare I think there was not one among their number—and we used to talk it over at our camp fires time and again—who would not have accorded to him what we might call the head of the class; and when he came to us in Manila there was only one fear, that he might forget that he was no longer a cavalry lieutenant or captain, that he might forget that he was a major general with a great command, and insist on carrying out the same old principle that used to render him conspicuous in the old days and, sending him always to the fore front, render him too conspicuous, too tempting a target for the Filipino rifle. That fear proved only too well founded. Heading, as I did, the First brigade of the division to which he succeeded to the command (for General Anderson had been commissioned a brigadier general in the regular army and ordered homeward to the states), it fell to my lot to be with him frequently for the first five weeks of his command scouting day after day and sometimes night after night over our long, thin and extending line, he had many a narrow escape, for neither counsel nor protest coul influence him. He held it to be his bounden duty to see for himself the situation at the front, that he might never heedlessly and needlessly and recklessly expose the men under his command; and so, thinking always of them, he seemed never to think of himself. Boundless in energy, tireless in pursuit, superbly brave in battle, a Spartan in self-denial, a soldier in everything, lovable as a friend as he was formidable as a foe, soul and body he seemed to me cast on heroic lines—a man who won the hearts of the volunteers from the first day he served them, he lived to be the foremost fighter in the Philippines and died as had lived, at the head of his men, rounding out his career that began with the volunteers way back in 1861 that saw long, long years of splendid service in the regular army and closed at last on the narrow San Juan in front of fair Manila, the finest fighting soldier our volunteers ever knew there or elsewhere, Major General Henry W. Lawton. (Great applause.)

COLLECT THE TAXES.

The experiences which the United States authorities have had with the Cuban people who have had charge of civil matters have been disheartening, so far as a desire to see Cuba free is concerned. Havana furnishes a striking example. At the last city election there were elected a mayor and a city council, besides various other officers. The city council was put in absolute possession of the city government. In fact, General Wood gave the city a more autonomist form of government than the majority of the cities in the United States enjoy. The result has been anything but favorable, and the city council has displayed an incompetency which is appalling.

The budget for the city should have been prepared and sent in to the finance department on the first of last July. This budget should include a careful estimate of all the expenses of the city for the fiscal year, and should have served as a basis for levying taxes. This budget has not been prepared. General Wood has called the attention of the council to this delay several times, but to no avail. Not a thing has been done; the preliminary steps have not even been taken. This is not all. Notwithstanding the fact that no estimate has been made, the city council has ordered an assessment on all property to the limit. They are assessing and collecting taxes before they have prepared an estimate to give them an idea of the amount of money which will be needed to defray the expenses of government. The same is true of a great many other municipalities, and, in fact, nearly all of them are displaying the greatest incompetency in dealing with public matters. All of these questions are being carefully and deeply considered, and the annexation sentiment is rapidly gaining ground.

MYSTERY OF FISHES.

"The flight of birds has been studied time out of mind, without yielding the first syllable of its secret," said an enthusiastic amateur naturalist of New Orleans to a Times-Democrat man, "but it is not a whit more mysterious than the movement of fish in water. Their speed, then sudden leaps from fixed positions, their abrupt turns in less than their own length, the extraordinary inertia that enables them to swim against tremendous currents—these and a hundred and one other things have been the despair of every investigator. We know that such miracles are performed in some manner by movements of the fins and tail, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these organs are too small to account for the apparent power they develop. In less time than it takes me to tell it a three-inch gold fish in a glass globe will upset every law of dynamics in the text books. It does things that are theoretically impossible.

"While I was in Washington on my vacation," continued the speaker, "a relative of mine who is a designer in the bureau of naval construction, told me that the department experts had made extensive studies of the movements of different fish, with a view of improving the hull lines of torpedo boats. What little data they secured proved useless when applied to working models, showing conclusively that the real secret had eluded the observers. I have a good-sized tank at home in which I keep a number of small fish, and at different times I have made some curious observations, especially as regards their speed. One of the fish is a young fresh water trout, about five inches long. On several occasions I have watched it with a timing instrument while it was making plunges for flies on the surface of the water. It would approach leisurely at not over six inches to the second, until about half a yard from its prey, and then leap straight for the mark like an arrow from a bow. The intervening distance would be covered in approximately one-tenth of a second.

"That doesn't sound very remarkable in cold figures, but imagine a steamship jogging along at about five knots an hour, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, increasing its speed to a mile a minute. The feat would be no more astonishing than that performed by my little trout, and what makes the mystery all the greater is the extremely delicate and flexible character of its tail and fin. They seem to offer no purchase worth mentioning against the water; it is as if an ocean liner had a propeller made of gauze; yet, comparatively speaking, they accomplish more than the most powerful machinery ever built by man. When Nature gives up the secret, if she ever does, we are apt to see the true submarine boat."

ANTIQUE COINS FOUND.

Treasure-trove of an interesting kind has been found by a plowman on a farm belonging to Lord Cottesloe, close to the Ascott estates of Leopold de Rothschild, near Leighton Buzzard, England. While working on the land he turned up an earthen vessel, in which were found sixty-three ancient British gold coins, each about the size of a five-shilling piece. It is worthy of note that the largest find of ancient treasure ever made in England was at Whaddon Chase, in the same county of Bucks, where 1,200 pieces of gold, bearing the impress of the British King Cymbeline (B. C. 55) were unearthed.—London Telegraph.

DELUGE TO BE REPEATED

IN DECEMBER, 1901, THE PLANETS WILL BE IN THE SIGN OF CAPRICORN, AS DURING NOAH'S TIME.

On one of the famous Babylonian tablets appears an inscription of surpassing interest, the full import of which has only now become manifest. And yet the inscription simply informs us that Capricorn was the ruling sign in the Zodiac at the time of the Deluge—not a startling statement in itself, nor one likely to attract much attention from antiquarians and archaeologists. Quite recently, however, a copy of the inscription fell into the hands of an Oriental scholar in London, who is also an amateur astronomer and astrologer of no mean repute, and he at once saw that a wide field for speculation was here opened to him, the enigma to be solved being the question: In view of the fact that a great deluge occurred when Capricorn was the ruling sign in the Zodiac, all the planets being congregated in this sign at that time, is it reasonable to expect that another deluge will occur when the zodiacal conditions are similar?

Within a few days every noted occultist and astronomer in England had heard of the strange inscription, and ever since they have been pondering over it. The data which they have to guide them toward a solution of the problem are few but important. To quote Dr. Frank Close, late president of the Tacoma Academy of Science, "What are known as the 'Babylonian tablets' are a set of inscribed plated book leaves, written thousands of years before the Christian era, in which is given an account of the Noachian Deluge. These tablets were exhumed from the ancient city of Nineveh and are now in the British Museum in London."

Now Berosus, a Chaldean astronomer and one of the ablest men of his time, wrote a history of the Babylonian empire, in which he not only quoted the Babylonian tablets, but also declared that another flood would surely take place whenever the sun, moon and planets again occupied the sign Capricorn. That this strange prediction is of unusual interest to persons now living is evident from the fact that in December, 1901, the sun, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn will be located in the sign Capricorn, as required by Berosus, while the moon and Neptune will be in the opposite sign, Cancer, toward the end of the month.

It may be argued that the condition at that time will not be exactly the same as those which prevailed at the time of the Deluge, since neither Venus, Herschel and Neptune nor the moon will be in Capricorn The reply to this is that Herschel and Neptune were unknown at the time of the Deluge and that consequently, even if they had been in Capricorn, neither Berosus nor any other astronomer could have chronicled the fact. Venus, moreover, is a minor planet and of little importance in such a matter, and as for the moon, though she may not be in Capricorn while the other planets are there in close conjunction, she will certainly be there for some hours about that time. The question, therefore, which many persons are now asking is, Will a second great deluge take place during December, 1901? To such an important question scientists or occultists of international reputation are very loath to reply, but a fair estimate of their views may be gleaned from the following statement in Coming Events, a London occult journal:

"The term flood or deluge," says the writer, "does not necessarily mean the total extinction by submergence of all the living creatures on the earth, but rather the submersion of a continent, such as happened in the case of the lost Lemuria and Atlantis, traditions of which all nations and peoples seem to possess. Necessarily, such a huge submersion would cause fearful tidal waves in all other lands, and to such phenomena the Noachian record probably refers. Whether partial satisfaction in December, 1901, of the conditions specified y Berosus will produce even partially similar results is a matter we may safely leave to the consideration of students."

Many persons will naturally ask, "Is Berosus a reliale authority on such a subject?" and therefore a few words about him are necessary. Professor Sayre, of Oxford, the well known Orientalist and author of "Ancient Empires," says: "Berosus was a priest of the Temple of Bel, at Babylon, and is said by Eusebius and Tatian to have been a cotemporary of Alexander the Great, and to have lived into the reign of Antiochus Soter. He had, therefore, special opportunities of knowing the history and astronomy of his country, upon which he wrote in Greek. Recent discoveries have abundantly established the trustworthiness of this Manetho of Babylon, whose works, unfortunately, are known to us only through quotations at second and third hand.

"Since a cylinder of Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, has been found inscribed in Babylonian cuneiform, while bilinguai fragments of the Seleukid age have also been discovered, and a contract in Babylonian cuneiform dated in the fifth year of the Parthian King Pakoros, the contemporary of Domitian, exists in the Museum at Zurich, there is no reason why Berosus should not have been equally well acquainted with the Greek language and the old literature of his own country. And in spite of the fragmentary and corrupt state in which his fragments have come down to us, we know that he was so. His account of the Deluge, for instance, agrees even in its details with that of the cuneiform texts."

Since the time of Ptolemy each of the twelve signs of the Zodiac has been supposed to have a decided influence over certain cities and countries, and the experience of centuries, it is claimed, proves that misfortunes always come to those cities and countries whenever malefic planets are in their signs. If this be true, and there should be even a partial flood in 1901, India, the Punjaub, Thrace, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Albania, Hesse, Mexico, Lithuania and the city of Oxford would be most likely to suffer, since they are the places over which the Capricorn is said to hold sway. Cancer, however, will be afflicted at the same time by the presence of Neptune, and by the opposition of the other planets in Capricorn and, as this sign is said to rule Africa, Scotland, Holland, New Zealand, Amsterdam, Cadiz, Constantinople, Venice, Genoa, New York, Milan and Manchester, occultists claim that these places will also be seriously afflicted in December, 1901.

Qui vivra verra.

OLDEST ORNAMENTS BEADS.

The great and mysterious Goddess of Fashion has, for some reason best known to herself, decreed that beads should come into vogue again, says Sir Edwin Arnold in the London Telegraph. That commanding whisper which comes from no visible source, and yet is heard and obeyed everywhere, has passed through the world of womankind, and the observant may already notice strings of many-colored beads appearing on the necks and breasts, the wrists and tresses, of the fair votaries of the goddess. In this her edict she goes back to a mode never really out of favor since humanity first took to self-adornment. Beads are certainly the most ancient of all forms of the bedecking of the body, unless we except the field and forest blossoms.

Nobody knows who first invented beads. Perhaps it was some primitive savage who found nuts or oak balls in the forest, drilled by the wood worm, and threaded them together on a stalk of grass. Anything and everything with a hole in it served at the beginning for beads—cowrie shells, fish teeth, claws of beasts, striped and spotted seeds and the like. But the great age of beads began with the invention of glass, and the Egyptians, Carthaginians and Phoenicians generally were skilled craftsmen at bead-making. Their methods were much the same as may be seen today in Venice or any other chief seat of the art.

With tens and scores of tons of such a prodigious trade is today conducted over Africa and other parts of the globe, and it would astonish many new wearers of beads to learn how immense is their production and how wide their distribution. Venice alone has long been accustomed to send forth every ten years 320,000 quintals of beads, worth 65,000 lire, and in many other spots a steady manufacture is always proceeding to supply the insatiable demands of Zanzibar. The dusky belle must have her ornaments substantial, since they will pass through many a rude proof in cave and kraal. And your well-make Venetian bead will practically last forever, unchanged in beauty. There must be plenty of beads worn this day in Africa which were left there by the traders of King Solomon, who trafficked to Phir, or those more daring mariners of Tyre and Sidon, who sailed for trade to the land of Punt, and perhaps even to Zanzibar.

Subscribe for The

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., at which a special musical program in celebration of Christmas will be given. Morning sermon at 10:45, subject, "The Good Tidings;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. In the evening the choir will give a special musical program under the direction of Professor Miles.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m.; Christmas sermon, "Let Us Go to Bethlehem;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject of sermon, "Something Everything Should Know;" prayer meeting on Wednesday, subject, "The Last Mid-Week Prayer Meeting of the Century." Christmas entertainment for the Sunday school at Thursday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45, subject, "Reasons for Rejoicing in Christmas Time;" Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. The Sunday school will give a Christmas cantata, "Christmas Fairies," on Wednesday evening.

Westminster church, two and a half squares from the court house, on West Berry street—At 10:30 a. m., sermon, "Jesus Only;" Sunday school, 12 m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30, a Christmas musical service; there will be several anthems by the Westminster quartet; Mr. Urbahns and Miss Faust will sing solos; address, "The First Christmas Morning."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church notice—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; short sermon and the administration of the sacrament or communion, 10:30 a. m.; Epworth League meeting, 6:30 p. m.; Rev. W. H. Daniel, presiding elder, will preach at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; quarterly conference Friday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, Rev. W. H. Daniel, communion service; 12.00 m., classes, 3:00 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., Christmas entertainment, beautiful songs and appropriate addresses; music conducted by Linden quartet.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Sabbath school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Epworth League, 6:30; the regular evening services as usual. The pastor will preach a special Christmas sermon Sunday morning, at which time the annual offering for the Missionary society will be taken. Annual Christmas entertainment by Sunday school on Monday evening.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Cass streets, Rev Charles E. White, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Sabbath school at 9:3 0a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; the pastor will preach an anniversary sermon at 10:30 a. m. on the subject, "The Anthem Sung by the Angels;" classes will meet at noon; Junior Epworth League at 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; Epworth League devotional service at 6:30 p. m. and sermon by the pastor at 7:30 p. m. The Sunday school will render a Christmas cantata on Tuesday evening; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

St. Paul M. E church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League at 6 p. m., Charles Smith, president; preaching at 7 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Christmas sermon in the morning to the children, illustrated with a magnetized steel cross :offering for India orphans; Sunday school at 9:30; pastor's training class at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; evening gospel service, 7:30; subject of address, "The Straight Gate;" special Christmas music at both services.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, D. T. Williams, pastor—Morning discourse at 10:30, "The Two Incarnations;" at 7:30 p. m. a Christmas program will be rendered, entitled "Christmas Ships;" also a treat will be given the children; Bible school, 9:30 a. m., Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m. and Senior 6:30 p. m.; mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Lessons of Christmas to the Church."

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, "What Christmas Means;" 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Paul Before Agrippa;" Monday night, Christmas entertainment of the Sunday school; Wednesday night, midweek service; topic, "Nineteen Centuries of Blessings," Dr. W. D. Calvin, leader.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister.—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Monday evening the children of the Sunday school will give an entertainment; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Nineteen Centuries of Blessings Through Christ," Luke, 2:8-20, Acts, 19:20; January 2nd the regular annual business meeting of the church will be held in the Sunday school room of the church. At this service reports from all departments of the work will be rendered. Also there will be the regular election of church officers for the new year.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to the postoffice, Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30 and evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English.

Services on Christmas at 10:30; communion in connection with this service. Preparatory service for communion on tomorrow. Christmas tree and Sunday school entertainment on Christmas evening.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A K. Zartman, pastor—Sabbath morning service, 10:30; a Christmas sermon, subject, "The Desire of All Nations;" evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45; Christmas cantata on Christmas evening.

St. John's Rformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9:00 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2:00 p. m., preparatory services for holy communion; no evening services.

Monday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, Christmas celebration of Sunday school

Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Christmas services and preaching; holy communion in connection with these services.

Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, D. D., pastor—The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; baptism at night; special music at both services; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; juniors, 2:00 p. m.; B. Y. P U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Sunday evening there wil be evangelistic services, with a short sermon and after-meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Christ Jesus;" golden text, "They shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us."—Matt., 1:23. Testimonial meeting, 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Reading rooms, adjoining church rooms, open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only

Y. W. C. A.

There will be a Christmas service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in charge of Mrs. T. M. Biddle. Miss Carrie Hughes will sing.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Christmas entertainment, 7:30 p. m. The school has a well prepared program and promises a good entertainment. Tuesday morning at 10:30 the pastor will preach a Christmas sermon in the English language. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. J. H. Evans, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis street, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m., W. H. Woodruff, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30, Mrs. Rayl, leader. The children of the Sunday school will give a Christmas cantata Tuesday evening.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Appointments for Free Methodist church, 168 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m., class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; holiness meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service and sermon, 7:30.

St. Andrew's Mission, South Wayne and Creighton avenues—Sunday school, 3 p. m. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Wm. M. Enslen will address a meeting for men at 3 p. m. At 4 o'clock the secretary will conduct the Bible study. J. W. Burns.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday. On Christmas morning at 10:45 there will be a special service. In the evening the Sabbath school children will have a Christmas tree and a special program will be rendered.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; evening service, 7:30. In the evening Rev. Andrew Fedderson, a theological student of St. Louis, will preach. Sunday school practice Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:45, "The Name of Jesus," a Christmas sermon. In the evening the Sunday school will render their annual Christmas service and receive their treat.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pasor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Men's Sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary Sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Girls' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

ALCOHOL AND ATHLETICS.

Many of the men who are most successful in athletic contests are most rigorous abstainers. Miller, the famous bicyclist, is an illustration. In a study of his diet and that of other contestants in a bicycle race in the Madison Square garden, New York, in which he rode from twenty to twenty-two hours per day and covered a distance of 2,007 miles in a little less than six days, we found that he used no alcoholic beverages. His trainer, John West, himself an athlete and very successful in the training of other athletes, expressed to me his judgment that alcohol in any form or amount is injurious rather than beneficial where endurance is required. This view, however, is not universal among experts. A late study of the diet of Sandow, "the strong man," whose feats of muscular strength are phenomenal, indicated that he was in the habit of taking about two quarts of beer daily. Ale is very commonly included in the diet of English athletes as students in training for rowing contests. Judging by these examples it would seem rather presumptuous to infer that this practice is entirely unwarranted. Personally I am inclined to believe that alcoholic beverages, even in moderate quantities, are for most people more of a hindrance than help to muscular activity, but I am unable to find any warrant for positively affirming that very small quantities of alcohol are of necessity harmful in their effects upon muscular work.—Harper's Magazine.

SEARCH FOR BYRON'S HEART.

A thorough search is being made just now among the ruins of the Church of St. Spridon, in Missolonghi, for the urn in which Byron's heart was contained. The town was long ago destroyed by the Turks, and not until this year has an attempt been made to rebuild the church. If the famous urn can be found the authorities wish to place it in a prominent position in the new church. It is thought unlikely, however, that it will be discovered.

Steketee's Neuralgia Cure

A SURE CURE FOR

NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

A PERFECT PAIN KILLER.

The only sure cure for NEURALGIA known. For sale by all druggists.

Price, 50c.

Ask druggists for Steketee's Neuralgia Drops. Take no substitute.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BILLIONS OF EGGS.

Big Year's Business Just Done by the American Hen—Revolution in the Egg Business.

[New York Sun.]

A cackle of relief and conscious virtue is going up from hens all over the country. Their busy season is practically ended and they have beaten all previous records.

The American hen isn't practically appreciated by her average fellow countrymen. He insists upon regarding her as an individual and doesn't realize what a power of organized labor she represents. At a rough estimate there are about 350,000,000 chickens in the United States. They produce each year something like 1,400,000,000 eggs, which represent $1,250,000. Besides, $130,000,000 worth of poultry is eaten in the country during a year and the value of the living hens, at thirty cents apiece, is figured at $150,000,000. So the hen stands for about $455,000,000 in the yearly economics of the United States and it keeps her hustling to live up to her reputation. It is enough to daunt even a Black Minorca to reflect, when the spring days come, that she and her fellows must start in and outdo the iron industry, the coal industry, the wheat crop and the corn crop, incidentally soaring $1,000,000 ahead of the total yearly value of the cows of the country and their produce.

The egg business has been revolutionized in very recent years and its development has been marvelous. A comparatively short time ago the market depended up local farmers and upon Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa for its egg supply, and the great southwest had no finger in the pie, but the improvements in railroad facilities and refrigeration have changed all that, and now Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri are sending out enormous quantities of eggs. The south, too, has taken up the industry, though the tendency in that region is to go into the business in a small way rather than with the breezy, all-embracing sweep of the western farmer. Iowa is still, perhaps, the heaviest producer, but Michigan eggs are said by experts to have the finest flavor, the difference being, doubtless, the effect of the sand and lime in the soil.

Poultry farmers today are showing a tendency to confine themselves to some one breed of hens, but the merit of this measure lies not in superior flavor, but in the uniform size and color of the eggs. Those questions of size and color cut an important figure in the egg trade, and though the dealers say scornfully that their concessions to public idisyncrasies are all foolishness, they make the concessions just the same. The ordinary buyer absolutely refuses to put aside a prejudice in favor of eggs uniform in size and color. The grocer cannot sell mixed eggs, however fresh they may be, at a fancy price; so the wholesale dealers sort out the eggs, tack an extra price to those that are uniform and everybody is happy. There are local prejudices in this regard as well as universal ones. Every dealer the country over knows that fancy sorted eggs, to find favor in Boston, must be of a warm brown color, and he knows equally well that New Yorkers will not pay a fancy price for brown eggs, but demand assorted whites.

This sorting and classifying of eggs is a complicated performance. Sometimes it is done before shipping. More often it is done in the wholesale houses or storage warehouses. First, the eggs are candled and sorted according to their degree of freshness. In the old days this was done by passing the eggs before a candle flame in a dark room, but candling is now a misnomer, for the eggs are held before a powerful electric light hooded in tin, so that the light escapes only through one small aperture. An expert candler needs long training and the work is tedious and trying, though old candlers who have been at the trade for many years pooh-pooh the idea that the work is disastrous to the eyes. The candling is a picturesque place with its inky gloom, its high lights on the faces of the workers, and the glowing little ovals of warm color that are swiftly passed before the ray of light and laid aside. The incidental smells are more than picturesque, but a disinfectant thrown into the air quickly kills the odor of the bad eggs and the workers say that they are so used to the odor that they really do not mind it.

The candlers in one of New York's largest wholesale egg houses get $14 a week the year round, but their work is comparatively light during the spring and early summer months, when almost all eggs are fresh. It is during the hot weather that their troubles begin.

The season eggs must be handled quickly and a large percentage of them are not strictly fresh. The candler must be able to grade the varying degrees of staleness unerringly, separating blood eggs, spotted eggs, heated eggs and thoroughly bad eggs into classes. After they leave the candling room they are again sorted, this time with reference to color and size. The strictly fresh eggs, all of one size and color, are packed for fancy trade; mixed fresh eggs go together; eggs of varying degrees of staleness are divided into classes. The cracked eggs and dirty eggs are put aside.

Not an egg of any sort is wasted. The hopelessly bad eggs, not bought up for campaigning purposes, are sold for use in tanning processes. The dirties and the cracked eggs go to the bakers, as do many of the stale eggs. Dirty and stale eggs are also sold to the small dealers in the poor quarters of the city, where the trade cannot afford high prices. The best retail dealers of the city buy only the best selected or mixed eggs. One New York grocery firm has bought $18,000 worth of first grade eggs this month and doesn't consider it a big month either.

The country is practically cleared of fresh eggs now and the supply will be small from this time until March or April, but millions of eggs are packed away in the storage houses, and it would be indeed a long winter that could exhaust the supply. Of course an egg does lose its flavor with storage, but it doesn't spoil, in the ordinary acceptance of that word, and eggs are frequently kept ten months without being unfit for use. At the time of New York's last blizzard, when entrance to the city was absolutely blocked, the storage egg supply was fairly cleaned out and ten-month-old eggs sold for a price higher than that ordinarily brought by fancy fresh eggs.

It is an established fact that storage houses for eggs should be away from the salt air, as the salt seems to affect the eggs unfavorably. Nothing, in fact, is more easily tainted than an egg, though one might suppost that its shell would protect it. A Buffalo dealer last season stored 7,000 cases of eggs, 360 in a case, in the same house with a consignment of pears, and the eggs took on such a distinct pear flavor that they were sold for a very small price in the New York market.

The United States exports large quantities of eggs to the West Indies and South America, and even sends them as far afield as South Africa, but France, Russia, Belgium and Denmark practically supply the European market. England, oddly enough, produces few eggs and imports yearly more than 1,300,000,000 from the continent.

"Strong and hearty boy, is it, and no pain? That's good!"

The joy of a new arrival in the family is usually overcast by the shadow of the pain and discomfort the expectant mother must bear.

If she knew of and used **"MOTHER'S FRIEND,"** this would be all dispelled. Tell your friends about it, as being a simple liniment, exclusively for external use, that relaxes the muscles so that pain and suffering are unknown.

It will be sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle, or may be bought at drug stores for $1.00. Illustrated Mother's Friend and Regulator mailed free upon request. Address all letters to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"I'm so glad I told her of 'Mother's Friend.'"

Omega Oil

FOR CHILDREN—If your little boy or girl comes home from school or play with a sore throat, the first thing to do is to rub the throat and chest with Omega Oil. There isn't a bit of danger in using it freely, for there is no turpentine or ammonia in it. A whole barrelful of it would not burn or blister the tenderest skin. Children like to have their mothers rub it on them, because it smells so nice and is such a beautiful green color. It is a pure vegetable oil liniment, which does not evaporate, and you must keep rubbing it in until it is all taken up by the pores. Mothers ought to remember that "a stitch in time saves nine," and keep a bottle of Omega Oil in the house all the time. A bottle of it on the shelf is a necessity in every home. It is a protection and safeguard, much the same as a lock on your door. You may not need it very often, but when you DO need it, you need it bad.

Your druggist sells Omega Oil, or can get it for you of any wholesale druggist. The Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 749

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The Reliable Hardware Dealers.

The finest line of Pocket Cutlery in the city.
All the leading brands of Shears and Scissors.
Standard Sewing Machines.
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Fine Razors; every blade that we sell is warranted. Gem Safety Razors.
Silver Plated Table Cutlery, Steel Table Cutlery.
Boys' Steel Wagons and Skates.
Fine Mechanics' Tools.

Select your Christmas Goods from our mammoth stock.

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—Country.—

Mary and Paul Koehler to Robert L. Romy, lot 13 and west half of lot 14 Baltes & Romy's addition, and lot 5, block 23, Rockhill Heirs' addition, for $500.

Robert L. Romy to Mary Koehler, lot 54 Baltes & Romy's addition, for $300.

Barbara Kromer to Jennie E. Wickliffe, 30½ acres off east side of west half of southeast quarter, section 13, St. Joe township, for $900.

Daniel and E. Sprung to William Spengler, lot 7 and east half of lot 8 Shirley City, for $300.

—City.—

Paul E. and Maria Wolf to Hannah L. and Anna F. Trier, lot 13 White's sub. of Lillie's cut lot, for $1,550.

William Rudolph to Magdalena Rudolph, lot 64 Beck's addition, by will.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

KING DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A repertoire attraction that is so remarkably different from the scores of others touring the country is naturally more or less of a novelty to the lovers of this type of amusement. It is true that each of the various week-stand attractions have some point of excellence, or a star more or less popular, yet it remains for the King Dramatic company to offer a line of plays apparently beyond the reach of cheap prices. The idea of "The Sporting Duchess," presented with its fourteen different scenes, its horses and jockeys, at ten, twenty and thirty cents, would have appeared impossible a few years ago. For the past four seasons the King company, which will be at the Masonic Temple theater all of next week, has been giving perfect productions of great plays in such a masterly way that the organization has gained a reputation and holds a position that has never been attained by a similar theatrical combination. Aside from a remarkable repertoire of unusually attractive plays, the acting company is one of great strength, headed by Kirk Brown, a young romantic actor of splendid promise. The roster includes Lon Beasley, Edwin Walace, F. D. Munroe, William DeVaull, Catherine Crego, Caroline McLean, Birdie DeVaull, Margaret Tennant and others. This is an ideal gathering of artists that have won distinction in the leading stock theaters of the country, and makes an acting company equal in strength to those now appearing at the Girard avenue theater, Philadelphia; Murry Hill theater, New York, and the Castle Square, Boston. It is, however, the attractive list of plays which the King company exclusively controls in which the management takes especial pride. Among them are "Hands Across the Sea," with its realistic prison scene; "The Sporting Duchess," with its race course; "Cherry Pickers," a military spectacle; "Cumberland '61," a thrilling story of the Kentucky hills; "Faust," with its grand pyrotechnical displays; "Victorian Cross," a fascinating story of India, and "Held by the Enemy," one of William Gillette's masterpieces. This repertoire not alone appeals to the regular patrons of this kind of amusement, but to the very best class of theater-goers, for, strange to say, the King Dramatic company, an organization that appears at reduced prices, affords the only opportunity of seeing the great melo-dramatic successes over which the large cties make so much. The gorgeous stage settings which will characterize each rendition during the week is another important factor of the engagement. The company carries the largest amount of scenery and paraphernalia ever sent on tour. Announcements of this kind have been made so often that they receive but little credence in these matter-of-fact days, yet this is a statement which will be fully verified during the engagement. "Held by the Enemy" will be the opening bill.

"SCENE IN "THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

This admirable high-class attraction, which will be at the Masonic Temple New Year's Eve, is considered by Manager Charles Frohman as the best of all the high comedy plays he has produced at the New York Empire theater since it was opened nine years ago, and for that reason it is the only one he is exploiting in any but the larger cities. The play calls for an exceptionally clever company, and Manager Frohman has given it in the personality of H. Reeves Smith, who set New York wild with his excellent work in "The Surprises of Love;" William Smith, who played William Gillette's role in "Secret Service;" Misses Margaret Robinson and Grace Ellitson, the two prettiest women of the Lyceum Theater company, New York, Charles Bowser, the well known farceur, who is best remembered as, years ago, the original Snaggs, in Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys," and Harry Spear, for many years prominent with Henry Miller. No company without a star has ever visited this city which was in any way to be compared with this one, and it is an unusual opportunity to view one of the best comedies ever written with a company of merit, equaled by few either on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Thomas Jefferson and his splendid company will be the New Year's attraction at the Masonic Temple, matinee and night. He will play "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. James A. Hearne and the original company will present "Sag Harbor" at the Masonic Temple Friday evening, Jan. 4.

The Christmas matinee will begin at 2:30 and the evening performance at 8:15. The King Dramatic company is said to be even stronger than when here two years ago.

The special private train in which "The Burgomaster" company travels seems to have created quite some excitement everywhere this popular attraction appears, as it not only presents a most novel appearance, but it takes great delight in smashing all railroad records for time. Recently they traveled from Chicago to St. Louis in six hours and twelve minutes, which is two hours and a half quicker than the famous Chicago and Alton's "Old Glory special" or the Wabash railroad's "Banner express" can accomplish.

KIRKE BROWN.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

The Frank Daniels Opera company, the largest and most expensive opera organization in America, is one of the offerings of Manager Stouder for next month. This company was secured at a guarantee equal to that given Viola Allen.

The original New York company will present "Arizona" in this city the latter part of next month.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTIONS

STATEMENTS MADE TO LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Superintendent Johnson Submits His Report of the State Home for Feeble Minded.

Indianapolis, Dec. 22.—The legislative committee that has been inspecting the state institutions has been at work this week in Indianapolis. Its headquarters are in room 57 in the state house, where the members are writing reports of the institutions they have visited.

It is the intention of the committee to spend the rest of the week inspecting the different departments in the state house that ask for specific appropriations. After Christmas the committee will go to the institutions that have not yet been visited. From several institutions have been received the itemized exhibits the committee asked for, and the members are studying them before making next week's visits.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Superintendent Johnson, of the Indiana school for feeble-minded youth, presented his exhibit. The regular appropriations for 1900 were: Maintenance, $94,000; repairs, $2,500; total, $96,500. From this may be deducted $3,910.25 earnings, etc., returned to the treasurer, leaving $92,589.75. Fresh meats cost $5,375.26; salted meats, $102 33; lard, $144.58; fish and oysters, $293.76; butter, $2,372.85; eggs, $445.38; poultry, $410.09; canned vegetables, potatoes, etc., $705.25; canned fruit, $1,091.47; breadstuffs, $3,217.45; sugar, $1,530.45. The receipts from the farm for 1900 amounted to $7,794 78. Clothing, shoes, etc., cost $5,967.66.

The specific appropriations for 1899-1900 were custodial cottage for girls, $27,500; custodial cottage for boys, $15,000.

The needs of the school are set out as follows: Maintenance per annum, $100,000, and a further sum of $110 per capita per annum for each inmate over 800. Repairs per annum, $5,000, for deficiency in repair fund for year ending 1901, $2,500; specific appropriation available in 1901: For east wing and dining room additions, also heating, lighting and plumbing for main building, $25,000; for one custodial cottage, $45,000; for brick dairy house, etc., $2,700; for minor improvements, $6,640; for the purchase of 286 acres of land, $28,500. Specific appropriation for 1902: For central building and two cottages for a woman's colony, $52,500; for minor improvements on main building, $6,500, making a total of $166,840 of specific appropriations in the two years.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

FAIL TO FINISH THEIR WORK.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 22.—The C. E. Loss company, of Chicago, the general contractors of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie railroad, have abandoned their contract for some reason not satisfactorily explained, and the representatives of the company are said to have left the city. The officers of the railroad company in a statement given out last evening claim that the C. E. Loss company is insolvent and that there are obligations to the amount $20,000 left unpaid. The wages due laboring men for work on the line are included in this sum. The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie makes the additional charge that the Loss company drew upon them for several thousand dollars a few days ago to pay off the employes, but failed to make such payments. The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie is completed from Cottage Grove, Ind., to this city and the company says that work will not be delayed long.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Are unlike anything prepared in America. They were first prescribed by Dr. Krause, Germany's famous court physician, long before antipyrine was discovered, and are almost marvelous, so speedily do they cure the most distressing cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

GIFTS FOR ITS EMPLOYES.

New York, Dec. 22.—Christmas gifts amounting to $150,000 in gold were distributed by the American Express company among its employes in the United States and Canada. Each of the 30,000 employes received a brand new $5 gold piece of the mintage of 1900, together with a beautifully printed souvenir containing an abbreviated history of the company since its formation in 1850 to the present day. No distinction was made in the distribution, the manager of a department or superintendent of a division receiving no more than the driver or helper or clerk. The only requirement made by the company was that the employe sign a receipt and certify that he had been in the company's service continuously for the past twelve months.

CARE OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE

THE DUTIES OF CUSTODIAN SCHERER.

With a Corps of Assistants the Big Building Must be Kept Spick and Span Constantly.

The air of neatness and cleanliness which is beginning to pervade in every nook and corner of the new court house is becoming very noticeable and is of itself a compliment of the highest order to the efficiency of Custodian Charles Scherer as well as to the judgment of the county commissioners in making so wise a selection. Nothing so much enhances the beauty of a fine diamond as a rich setting and so nothing would so quickly detract from the magnificence of the county building as slovenly surroundings. It must be borne in mind too, that the court house is no small fry in the way of a building. There are several acres of tiling and marble wainscoting, scores of pillars and thousands of square feet of plate glass, all of which at all times is kept polished and brightened like a mirror. Every minutest detail comes under the eye of the custodian and his duties are manifold. Negligence in any department is not permitted and oversights of any kind are promptly laid to the door of the negligent employe and he is called to account. Mr. Scherer has inaugurated a perfect system and each man knows exactly what he has to do and what is expected of him. Mr. Scherer's duty is to see that the work laid out and assigned is properly and promptly done and that nothing, no matter how trivial, is slighted. Bert Adams, the marble polisher, looks after the marble work and his work is continuous. He carefully polishes each bit of marble in the vast building, and when through commences right over again. Charles Hawenstein performs the same work on the imitation marble and pays no attention whatever to the real stuff. Adam Schlagel, Mr. Scherer's assistant, looks after things in general and sees to it that all the burnishings and nickelplatings are kept bright as a new dollar all the time. Then there is A. C. Nierman, the elevator man, and four others who work during the daytime, cleaning the windows inside and out. At night is when the big work is done. Ensign George, Henry Grabner, Michael Dennis, John Snyder, John Wilkinson, Casper Schmidt, Joseph Mason, sr., and the venerable Janitor Roembke, who has been employed about the court house for a quarter of a century or so, comprise the night force. Every square inch of the interior flooring is swept once each night and every other night it is mopped. Then the furniture is dusted, the marble balustrades and cornices are carefully wiped, and by morning usually the entire building looks as fresh and bright as though it had just come from the factory and was up in a prize competition. All this takes work and lots of it, and often times the hour for business to commence has come around before the work is completed. Then the custodian goes over the whole building, and if any little oversight is noticed, or any speck of dirt is found somebody has to account for it. It is a big job and costs money, but it is money well spent, and it is hoped that the Fort Wayne court house may stand for years as the American model for elegance and cleanliness. There is one feature about the new building, which is not generally known, which offers a convenience that the city always has felt the need of—one of the necessities of all cities, one that in this case is a credit to Fort Wayne and yet one of which comparatively few people know the existence. It is a well appointed closet and toilet room, with retiring rooms for ladies. It is situated to the right of the Court street entrance under the large stairway and is a model of cleanliness and convenience. Its privacy is undisturbed at all times and it can not fail to be appreciated by those for whose convenience it was constructed.

PAID DEAR FOR HIS LEG.

B. D. Blanton, of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over $300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for Piles. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Neine ounces of sugar is the extra allowed in the British army; Russian soldiers get two gallons of beer; German, seven ounces of butter, and Spanish, three pounds of salt fish.

HE GIVES UP HIS NAME AT LAST

THE MAN OWENS REVEALS HIS IDENTITY AT GALLOWS.

Paris, Ill., Murderer Goes to His Death Without a Tremor and Dies Game.

Paris, Ill., Dec. 22.—John Owens, alias Radcliffe, who was executed here yesterday, died game. Just before he died he gave what he alleged was his name to the sheriff. He spent the last night of his life in listening to a number of different pieces on a phonograph and jestingely remarked that probably there were no phonographs in hell. He went to sleep at 3 o'clock in the morning and slept soundly until 8 o'clock and then arose and ordered a breakfast consisting of porterhouse steak, eggs and toast, with a Tom and Jerry on the side. He seemed to relish all he had ordered and ate and drank heartily. He refused to see any visitors, saying this was his busy day and he had no time to talk.

During the morning Owens talked with the sheriff and guards and suggested that he would soon know whether or not there is a hell. He ate a hearty dinner, consisting of porterhouse steak, eggs, spice peaches, cocoanut cake and bananas, and drank a glass of egg nog. He was faultlessly dressed and prepared to go to the gallows at 12:30. He wore a Prince Albert coat and neatly pinned a buttonhole bouquet on the lapel.

DEATH WARRANT IS READ.

At 1 o'clock the death warrant was read to the condemned man by Sheriff Myers in the presence of a jury of twelve men, and immediately afterward the death march to the scaffold was commenced. Owens walked out unassisted, leading by the hand the sheriff's little 6-year-old boy. He smoked a freshly lighted cigar and carried in his hand a large bunch of flowers. He then walked to his coffin, which at his request had been placed in front of the scaffold, and arranged the flowers to suit his taste, and with a firm step mounted the scaffold. Seated in a chair, he looked down and smiled upon the crowd.

When asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say, Owens shook his head and firmly said no. He then removed his patent leather slippers, saying he did not want to die with his shoes on, and lightly stepped upon the trap. His arms and hands were soon securely pinioned and he dropped a handkerchief which he held in his hand to notify the sheriff that he was ready.

The trap was sprung by Sheriff Myers at exactly 1:20 and Owens died immediately without a struggle. His body was allowed to hang five minutes, when the official physicians pronounced him dead, and Sheriff Myers cut the rope and his lifeless body was placed in the coffin.

NERVY TO THE LAST.

At his request Owens' own pocketknife was used in cutting the rope. His nerve never failed him and he died without faltering or allowing his past life to be known.

Two thousand people passed through the jail yard and viewed his remains, after which they were buried in the Potters' field in Edgar cemetery. Just before going to the gallows and at the earnest solicitation of the sheriff he wrote on a piece of cardboard, "T. H. Whatsam, six miles southeast of Middlesborough, Ky." Handing this to the sheriff he said: "This is my right name and residence." He refused to say anything more and declared he had not left a written statement with his fellow prisoner Meece or anyone else. Owens' wonderful composure surprised all who witnessed the hanging, but he maintained it throughout and died as game as he had lived. About 150 people witnessed the hanging, many of them sheriffs and officers of adjoining counties.

THE CRIME.

John Owens was hanged here for the murder of James Hogue, of this city, on Sept. 22, 1900.

Hogue and Emory Vandeventor were stealing a ride in a stock car to Terre Haute. Soon after leaving this city they were attacked by Owens and William Dailey, who had been secreted in a dark corner of the car, and asked to hand over their money. Vandeventor compiled, giving Dailey $8.40.

Hogue resisted, and, after striking his assailant, made his escape to the top of the car. Owens followed and shot him. Returning to the car Owens got another revolver from Dailey and, mounting to the top of the car, fired several more shots into Hogue's body and kicked him off the car. In the meantime Vandeventor had slipped out of the car and taken a position on the brake rod. He rode to Terre Haute and there gave information which resulted in the arrest of Owens and Dailey.

Dailey got forty years in the southern Illinois penitentiary.

A scientist says the weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 531,000 cubes of copper, each 1,000 yards square.

From a snap shot by Dinet.

MRS. JOHN HAY AND DAUGHTER.

The social life of the national capital is just now at its height. The wives and daughters of the members of the various official circles spend most of their time and energies in entertaining and being entertained. Here is a snap shot which shows the wife and daughter of the secretary of state just as they are leaving their carriage to attend some afternoon function.

Photo copyright, 1900, by H. Wilhelm, New York.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The widow of the leader of the lost cause still retains much of her vigor and energy. She recently survived a critical illness, but has now almost entirely recovered her health.

Photo by Elliott, London.

LADY MARY SACKVILLE.

Lady Sackville is a cousin of the English beauty who is just now prominent in the doings of London society.

St. Louis now claims to be a greater literary center than Chicago, on the ground that it has more writers.

In Hungary. Last July thirty-three persons and 280 sheep were killed by lightning.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.com

TALES OF SANTA CLAUS AND CHRISTMAS.

THE FIRST EST INDIAN XMAS.

By F. A. Ober.

may or may not be generally known, the first Christmas celebration in rica took place in the West Indies in the very year that America was covered. There was not much fes- y about it, to be sure, for the first versary of the Nativity in the new rld found the participants in a e of mind not conducive to merry- ing or cheerful entertainment.

e great navigator, Chistopher Co- ons, who showed the civilized d the way across the Atlantic, wa aster of ceremonies, and he had lit- reason for rejoicing, for on Christ- eve, 1492, he had lost his flag- the Santa Maria, which had run a reef on the north coast of Haiti. unately for him and his crew, the e Indians of the island were endly, and they not only came to his cue, but saved all the wreckage of vessel, which they piled up on the h at Guarico, near the present city ape Haitian. The Indian cacique all he could to allay the grief of the aniards and on Christmas day ead a banquet to which they were ted and at which many of his peo- acted in the capacity of servants.

is was the first Christmas dinner America, and at this aboriginal bread" so many new and strange ar- es of food were offered the Span- s that Columbus made a note of m, so we are enabled to state exact- hat they were. In the first place, re was maize, or Indian corn, which Europeans may have seen in the namas, but which they had not eat- before. In fact, the golden kernels ed back to Spain by Columbus n this first voyage to America were first that ever reached the old rld, and it was many years after before brown bread and "Injun ing" became at all common on the es of European royalty.

e of the curious tubers offered the aniards that day by the Indian chief- in Haiti was the manioc, or cas- from which the aborigines made daily bread. They were the orig- rs also of the cassareep, or West an pepper pot, made by throwing es of meat of all kinds into an

FIRST CHRISTMAS DINNER IN AMERICA.

den vessel, where it was preserved ny length of time by the antiseptic perties of the manioc.

ristopher was so taken with the per pot, according to a local tradi- that he begged the recipe from the e chef and took it home to Queen bella, but whether she appreciated article or not has not been record- Another tuber, the yam, was also red up after roasting in the ashes, t is doubtful if the potato was on estal board, though it may as well been found in the highlands of as in South America, where it is to have been discovered long aft- Anyway, there were several new s, all tropical, such as the guava, ard apple, sapota and pineapple, in meats there was a great varie- for the Indians shot and trapped wild parrot, pigeon, doves, agouti, ana and the utia, the three last ned being animals indigenous to the d.

ere was one function at that ban- which Columbus may have in- ed in, though he has left no record aving been suddenly indisposed, that is tobacco smoking. He had Indians on the coast of Cuba roll dry leaves of a plant unknown to and after lighting one end of the inhale and puff out the smoke reof with evident enjoyment. But is banquet he was astonished to the chief and his big men cram tions of the weed into a curious with a branched stem shaped like etter Y and after inserting a stem each nostril proceed to fuddle nselves with the narcotic, to the at disgust of the Spaniards, who a few vices of their own, even but did not smoke. It was only ause they did not know how, but Co- ns lost an opportunity for adding ther laurel to his immortal wreath, left to Sir Walter Raleigh the in- ction of smoking into Europe a ry later.

main object of this article is to out that down in the West In- where dwell our nearest foreign ttors, and where we have a tidy island of our own in Porto Rico, first Christmas anniversary in ica was celebrated and the first eaten with aboriginal Indians hosts.

XMAS AT THE FARM.

THE unmistakable man made signs of Christmas were left behind when I plunged into the dreary waste of snow beyond the borders of the town for the annual pilgrimage to uncle's farm. Only the snow, hiding bush and fence, the white mantled trees and the cold gave a suggestion that somewhere beneath the chilling, rural surface of things there were joyous groups preparing holiday revels. Winter was too keen, too freezing, not to have a brighter side than that which lay out of doors.

As I passed the big barn the sounds of young voices behind the huge doors told me that Cousins Frank and Jim were inside, perhaps mending harness or tools or caring for the live stock. The little door, framed in the huge ones, opened to my hand, and Jim and Frank, one holding open a grain bag and the other emptying a bushel into its nearly gaping mouth, smiled a welcome. Without looking up, Uncle David "struck off" another heaped up measure of grain and marked it down on the score. "I thought it was about time," said he, and I then knew that my special status at the farm had not changed since the last visit.

The horses in their stalls stopped nosing the hay and pricked up their ears for a minute, the cattle held their cuds lazily and stared; then the atmosphere resumed its throbbing stillness until the load of bags had been tied and set in rows. Only this odd welcome came by way of ceremony in receiving a Christmas guest. Later came inquiries after "the folks" and the newest doings in town.

While uncle cast a satisfied glance at the bursting haymows, the sleek horses and cattle and the rows of bags Jim and Frank challenged me to guesses at the remaining contents of the bins.

"You will all have another guess," chimed in my uncle, "and now let's go and see what's going on in the kitchen." I noticed for the first time that his linen was very fresh for a farmer at work and that the boys each had on a brand new suit from wool raised on the farm. These trifles were the only evidence of a holiday, for not a word of Christmas had been spoken. We entered the strung out, rambling line of buildings constituting the farmhouse, through a wood shed, into the washroom, then past a storeroom having a faint suggestion of holding supplies that were toothsome. Next came a summer kitchen with a positive odor of newly peeled apples, doughnuts and spiced mince meat. Uncle led the way out upon the porch to avoid the crowded main kitchen, through the open door of which came hot and heavily laden air from ample ovens and steaming kettles and pans.

Cousin Martha, the unplucked flower of a group of seven girls, rushed forward to give the first effusive greeting, and Cousin Hattie, with Cousin Marvin's wife, Jennie, followed suit in make believe girlishness. Aunt Harriet, looking generous enough to wish that all creation might sit down to the feast, whose stages of preparation were shown by stains and flour patches extending from her eyes to the hem of her apron, said in kindly reproval, "You're here, but alone, as usual."

From the porch we went into the family sitting room, and uncle seemed to cut loose from his following as he sat down beside Cousin Tilly, whose fresh widow's weeds lent a somber key to the occasion. Jim and Frank gave a hand in choking silence to their mourning sister, and I wanted to, but had to answer for the city aunt and cousins. Two fatherless little ones rushed in with six other sets of happy grandchildren, and somberness fled from the farmhouse, for the rest of that day at least.

Cousin Marion started in to check her brood, but her childless sister Katherine said: "Let the young ones go it. Time enough to be sober when they get old." Then uncle got down on the floor and turned himself into a horse playing granddaddy until the racket made the old house shake.

My cousins stole out and hurried nervously to the carriage house, on the side of the farm, opposite the big barn. There was life and bustle there, for sleighbells gave artful melodies as they were taken off and hung up; horses stamped and were told, with sounding slaps, to "Gid over!" Cousin Marvin was acting the host to the brothers-in-law from the hill farms. He lived on a section of land set off from the homestead and was uncle's right hand man.

There was a word or two of regret from the older ones for the lamented Samuel, who had been there last Christmas; then the group marched single file behind the stalwart Marvin over the narrow snow path to the house.

Floating up from the front yard came a babel of voices, and Ralph, the oldest grandson, a fat, hearty lad, shouted to us boys, "Come and see our Christmas!" As we rounded the corner of the house the same tones cried out, "Ready, aim, fire!" and a dozen balls whisked past our heads from a snow fort manned by a troop of boys and girls in mufflers and mittens. After this reception the garrison scattered and began placing great rolls upon the parapet to build it higher. A snow man as big as a giant and a rabbit the size of a Saint Bernard were patched up with a nose and an ear, and we were asked to review the sights of the frosty Christmas museum.

The call to dinner led to a real charge through every door of the mansion, and when we got a glimpse of the dining room, as the women seated the little ones, it presented a jumble of happy, red faces and heaps of cooked things in brown, white, pink and yellow.

All Christmas dinners are alike in one thing—under any and all circumstances the guests are ravenously hungry and boisterously happy, and neither old nor young can observe the rule of not talking with the mouth full; otherwise the feast would be silent, and with 35 mouths enjoying Aunt Harriet's bounteous spread that dinner was not at all quiet. Moreover, I didn't regret having turned my back upon town celebrations for a Christmas at the farm.

G. KENNETH GILMER.

THE HEAD ANIMAL MAN'S XMAS.

By J. H. Connelly.

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He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

When the show reached winter quarters in Cincinnati, the proprietors were in haste to get away—Mr. King to New York and Mr. Lake to his Michigan farm. The former, who was "boss," said to me: "Bill Cripps, you've been our head animal man only one season, but that's enough for me to know and trust you, so I'm going away with my mind easy, leaving you in entire charge of the menagerie. Keep the bills down, draw on me when you want money, and—that's all."

I said I'd do my best and meant it. The circus outfit I had nothing to do with. The menagerie was well housed

WE HAD A LOT OF VISITORS.

in a huge barn away out on Western row, which seemed to have been built to fit it. A good big room was partitioned off for me in one front corner. The cages were ranged along the side walls, with a runway behind them, and in box stalls across the farther end were the zebra, the elephant, the camel and the sacred cow. A monster red-hot stove stood in the middle of the central space, with a large bunch light over it. Altogether it was as warm, bright, clean and cheery a place as you'd want to see, as everybody said who saw it, and we had a good many visitors.

Caged animals become restless if left alone, and I never went out more than an hour or two at a time, but even at that I took a good many long walks for exercise and to see the city, leaving black Sam—my helper—and the two cage cleaners for the animals to look at. But as time ran along to near Christmas I seemed to lose heart for going out much. Something in the air made me feel myself, more than ever before, a hopelessly lonesome, homeless total stranger.

The stores were brighter and gayer than I had ever noticed their being before; the streets full of happy faced people carrying bundles of Christmas presents; the windows of homes adorned with evergreen festoons and Christmas wreaths; the shopmen's wagons busy delivering good things for Christmas dinners and Christmas trees.

The Lord knows I didn't begrudge anybody's happiness, but it all made me feel unutterably sad. In all the world I knew of no one whose eyes would brighten or lips smile a welcome for my coming. As for sharing in the general joy of the Christmas season, I might as well have been that ornary camel—the meanest dispositioned beast alive, to my thinking—as a man with a heart to feel his loneliness. Every other man had friends, even poor old black Sam.

And what made it harder to bear was that home and love belonged in my past and I could not forget them. When I came back to New York after a winter engagement with "Bentley's Aggregation" in the West Indies and South America, I found my dear wife Lizzie had been run down by a Broadway stage and killed. And what had become of my sweet little baby girl Jennie, only 4 years old, nobody could tell me. That was a dozen years back, but never since have I felt any less heartsick and lonely than when my grief was fresh, and in the winter, along about Christmas, I always feel it most.

The animals, as I sat brooding by the stove, seemed to know I was in trouble and feel sorry for me. They would stand still a long time looking at me, and the elephant, I'm sure, tried to ask, by his little squeals, what was the matter. Only that mean camel screwed up his nose scornfullike, as if he didn't care a cuss who felt bad, which he certainly didn't.

Friday morning, the third day before Christmas, Jack Henderson, a young reporter, dropped in, as he often did, and happened to remark: "It seems hard to be imprisoned for life without an occasional happy day to vary the monotony. Caged animals ought to have holidays."

That set me thinking after he was gone, and I made up my mind the menagerie under my charge should, for once anyway, have a Christmas. I considered what every bird and beast in the lot liked best and mostly never got, and all those things I meant they should have on Christmas day. That afternoon I went out buying and laughed to myself when I thought I was actually purchasing Christmas presents for a lot of folks who would be sure to appreciate them.

I got for the birds all sorts of choice fruits, nice seeds, ants' eggs, mealworms, and so on, according to their several tastes, and for the monkeys more fine fruit, fig paste, candy and nut kernels. For the cat animals I engaged plenty of tender, juicy, fresh beef instead of tough old horse, their ordinary diet. There wasn't much to be done for the bay eaters beyond unaccustomed oats, apples and bran mashes, but for the elephant I got a basket of fine oranges and had baked a lot of patty cakes, such as he used to enjoy at home in India. The camel didn't really deserve any Christmas, but I bought a hatful of dates for him anyway.

I was getting the stuff in on Saturday afternoon when Jack came around again with a bunch of good cigars for my Christmas, and it brought my heart up in my throat that the kind fellow had thought of me so, for no one else had since Lizzie died. He asked what the things were for, and I told him. Maybe I said more than I meant to, for my heart was full at the time, and I had no idea of his putting anything in the paper about the menagerie's Christmas. But he did, and really when I read on Christmas morning the story he got up I was surprised.

Cat animals are never fed on Sundays and as we let all go shy of breakfast Monday the menagerie's appetite for a Christmas dinner at noon was sure to be good. Before that time came we had a lot of visitors, nice people who had seen Jack's story, and among them were a fine white headed old gentleman who introduced himself as Dr. Hiram Bidwell, and his adopted daughter—a splendid looking girl. Luckily we were in good shape to receive them. Sam wore a new suit I had given him. The cage cleaners were so washed and draped up they hardly recognized each other and I was got up with as much style as a ringmaster myself.

Precisely at noon we sprung our glad surprise on the animals. If you imagine those birds and beasts didn't notice any change in their bill of fare, you are wrong. You never saw such joyous excitement among feathers and fur. They jabbered, chattered, shrieked and roared their delight in all their various modes of speech. The monkeys seemed half crazy, and even the sedate elephant danced, flapped his ears like fans and squealed. Only that mean camel was indifferent and ate his fancy dates with a sneering twist of his nose, as if he meant to say, "You can't soft sawder me."

The sight of the general happiness gladdened everybody and none more than Dr. Bidwell and his daughter, who staid until all the other visitors were gone, talking with me about the animals and, as I afterward remembered, a good deal more about myself.

Near dark, just when I was thinking of going out to a restaurant for my dinner, Dr. Bidwell came back, and nothing would do but I must go with him to get a glass of eggnog.

We were not gone more than half an hour, but by the time we returned a transformation had been worked in my room. In the center a big table was set with dinner for four—the best dinner I ever saw, with a whole turkey, bottles of wine and all sorts of nice things—and when I raised my eyes from it they took in a "Merry Christmas," in evergreen letters, on the wall, and in a holly frame, facing me,

"WHAT!" I CRIED, TAKING HER IN MY ARMS.

a life size painted portrait of my dear, lost Lizzie. I'd never had the consolation of a likeness of her, and seeing her face, wearing the gentle, kindly smile I knew and loved so well, gave me such a turn that a faintness overcame me, and I dropped on a chair, trembling and with my eyes full of tears.

Then that splendid girl, who had been standing behind me, put her arms around my neck and said, "You shall never be alone in the world any more, dear father!"

"What," I cried, taking her in my arms, "you—you, my little Jennie! Oh, is God really and truly so good to me after all?"

It seemed impossible, but was true. When I had grown calmer, they told me how Dr. Bidwell, then practicing in New York, was with my dear wife when she died and, at her request, took charge of her little daughter. He and his good wife adopted her, but always hoped to find me some time, for her child heart never forgot or ceased to love me, and they were too good to wish us kept apart, and at last Jack's story told them where I was.

* * * * * * *

Still I go my way each tenting season, old as I am, for show life gets into the blood and irresistibly draws one who has lived it so many years as I; but, wherever I may be, never more am I lonely or unhappy, for winter always brings me back to my dear Jennie. And note this—that none of this great happiness would have come to me had I not given the animals a Christmas.

A Sort of Endless Chain.

"Christmas comes but once a year."

"Glad you think so. What with sisters and cousins and aunts it has come to me four hundred and forty-eleven times already with waiters, bootblacks, barbers and office boys to hear from."

HOW OLD SANTA CLAUS REFORMED.

By Peter McArthur.

"Get out of here!" said Santa Claus.
"Pick up your grips and walk!
I don't intend to buy from you
And haven't time to talk."

He chased the drummers from his house,
And then with bang and din
He turned the keys and shot the bolts
As he went grumbling in.

"GET OUT OF HERE!"

The telephone receiver next
Down from its hook he dropped,
Then said to Mrs. Santa Claus:
"It's time this thing was stopped.

"They've fairly made a fool of me
For twenty years or more,
But when they came with aeroplanes
I showed them to the door.

"With automobiles and such trash
And bicycles I'm through;
My reindeer sled is good enough
For what I'm going to do.

"I've just made up my mind for keeps
To start the century right;
So take all that newfangled stuff
And hide it from my sight.

"MY REINDEER SLED IS GOOD ENOUGH."

"The thingumbobs and curiycues
That silly folks contrive
I'll never give away again
As long as I'm alive.

"I'll give no phonographic dolls,
Nor ones of rag instead;
I'll let the little girls have fun,
Just as their grannies had.

"To little boys I'll give but things
That they can pound and smash;
On no more toys mechanical
I'll waste my Christmas cash.

"So, missus, put the kettle on
And make molasses boil,
And taffy candy we will make,
Such as their daddies got.

"Bring all the nuts and raisins out,
The bullseye sweets and sticks,
And in the good old fashioned way
Their stickings I will fix."

AND THEN HE HITCHED HIS REINDEER TEAM.

And then he hitched his reindeer team,
Took up his mighty pack,
Tucked in the robes, shook out the reins
And gave his whip a crack.

To all his little friends he gave
Big Noah's arks and such
Instead of pretty, dinky toys
That "Baby mustn't touch."

THIS SIGN WILL MEET YOUR EYE.

And there never was a Christmas day
Since grandmammas were young
When children with such happy hearts
Their Christmas carols sung.

And if you visit Santa Claus
This sign will meet your eye:
"No drummers with newfangled stuff
Need any more apply."

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A RACE HORSE'S NERVES

Luxurious Care Given Him When He Travels—Padded Stall in Car on Pullman Springs.

[New York Sun.]

When the owner of a string of thoroughbred race horses decides to send the animals from one part of the country to another he takes more pains in arranging for their comfort than he does for his own for similar journey. The millionaire railroad president does not travel in more luxury over his own road than the race horse. The car in which the horse travels is fitted up with all those things which he loves most—thick straw under foot, soft, padded walls on either side of him and ventilators over his head to give the fresh air, as essential to his well being as his daily exercise. Every bit of his food is picked over before it is given to him, and with him night and day are men whose keen eyes are ready to note the slightest sign of indisposition on his part.

The owners of valuable racing stock are not over fond of trusting their breadwinners to the risks of a railroad journey, which they and other humans may be willing to take at any time, for highly bred racers are as nervous as old women, and it takes only a little out of the ordinary to put them on edge. They are apt to fret and fume during the first few hours of a railroad journey until they make themselves sick. Many of them succumb to car sickness. But as horse racing is a money making business and the scene of action is constantly changing, the man who wants to play the game the year round must shift with it. No owner can afford to have his horses lying idle for months each year. It is only extraordinary animals like Tenny, Salvator, Domino, Tammany, Lamplighter and Hamburg that can rest all the fall and winter and race only in the big spring and summer handicaps. The greatest care is used with horses of this rare type, for their record is what makes them valuable when their racing days are over and they have retired to the stud.

With the others it is different. They stay for the most part right in New York during the long spring, summer and fall seasons of racing here, but when the laws of the state say that racing must stop they must seek new fields. The exodus at the close of the New York season is for Washington. After that many go to New Orleans for the balance of the winter. Still others go to the west, while the rest go to the southern tracks. In this way the race horse is kept constantly on the move, and it has become necessary to accomplish the work of moving him with just as little shock to his nervous system as possible.

Just after the close of the racing at the Aqueduct track recently there was a movement on Washington, where the Bennings season was about to open. The close of the Aqueduct meeting marked the close of the season in this neighborhood, and left idle some 300 high class horses, almost all in training. Most of the owners decided to go to Washington and on Thursday night, Nov. 15, 128 horses were shipped over the Pennsylvania railroad, while 144 went by the same route on the following Friday morning. The average person who reads of the shipment of a lot of race horses probably imagines that they are packed into a hurriedly prepared freight car and hustled to their destinations like a lot of farm cattle. It may interest some people to know just how the thoroughbred is shipped in these days, when providing luxury for beast as well as man is made a business by big corporations.

One of the big express companies, whose main offices are in this city, makes a specialty of this work and keeps cars which are never used for anything else. This company has an agent, who never misses a day at the race track during the season here, and attends to the shipping of all thoroughbreds. His company gets all the business anyhow, and his presence at the race track is not really necessary, but he is the man who built up this branch that devised the many little things which are done for the comfort of traveling horses nowadays. So it is considered best that he shall always be on the scene. The owners of the horses are grateful enough to pay, without murmuring, the high rates which are charged for the transportation of racing animals from one place to another.

The cars in which the thoroughbreds are placed are built especially for the purpose. They look very much like ordinary freight cars from the outside, but inside they are fitted with every conceivable device to make easier the troubles of the traveling racer. The wheels of the cars are of the most modern, improved and easy running kind, and the bodies are mounted on the same springs that one finds so comfortable on a Pullman when a train is going sixty miles an hour. Inside are a succession of stalls, in each of which is a great heap of fresh straw, which is changed every few hours. Everything around is padded, so that all the lurching that comes cannot result in serious injury to the occupant of the stall. There is a gangway running past the stalls and at either end compartments for the men and boys whose duty it is to watch the horses night and day during the journey. There are water tanks and places for the storing of food, ample ventilation and light, and altogether about everything that a horse could ask for if he had the power of speech.

So much for the car. More interesting is the preparation that the horse has to undergo before starting. In the first place he gets a last leg stretcher up and down the track. Then he is rubbed down from head to foot and thoroughly groomed. His legs are tightly bound up in medicated flannel, for they are very delicate parts of a very delicate machine, and the fracture of one means the death of the horse. The flannel bindings take off a lot of the strain and act as protection against possible collisions with things not padded. The tail is carefully wrapped and the mane is braided and nothing is more important than that these things should be done well. Tangle the hair on the mane or tail of a thoroughbred racer in training and he will become so nervous and fretful over it that he will make himself sick.

He has to be kept up to a certain standard of cleanliness and neatness, and if allowed to fall below it is almost certain to show the result at once in a decline in health. Even neglect to wash out his mouth at regular intervals will result in a fretfulness that may upset all the work of weeks of training.

This nervous side of the race horse is very interesting. To do the best work he is capable of the thoroughbred must be trained to a very fine edge, and when in that condition the least thing out of the ordinary disturbs him. Horses have been known to be white with foam twenty minutes after starting on a railroad journey, and car sickness has killed many a fine racer. Thoroughbreds in training are used to certain handlers and if anyone else comes around they do not like it. This is partly the result of the lavish attention which these men bestow upon their charges. At the race track they sleep in apartments fitted up for them in the stables. Not only do the stable boys, grooms, rubbers and jockeys do this, but also the high salaried trainers, whose work makes the great racing machines of the present day. They watch the animals under their care constantly. They will run to a stall like a mother to the bedside of her child at the slightest unusual disturbance during the day or night. They know just what to do in emergencies, and they are able to do the proper thing promptly and well. At the Sheepshead bay track many of the handlers have been known to get out of bed at an early hour of the morning and work over a horse whose wheezing during the night had indicated the contracting of a cold.

All of these things show the care that is bestowed on the racer while in the stable. On the road the attentions are doubled. The whole tribe of grooms, rubbers and trainers travel on the car with the horses. At regular times during the day they wash out the mouths of their charges, rub them down and bestow other attentions on them. Food and water the horses get at regular intervals and a good trainer will not vary one minute from the regular time of feeding for anything. The food is gone over with an amount of care that would seem ridiculous to one unacquainted with the importance of this part of the supervision of a racing horse. It will be better understood when it is explained that the least change in the diet, any impurity in the food or water of a thoroughbred in training, or the least irregularity is likely to be attended by disastrous results.

But more than anything, those in charge of a race horse, traveling, have to look out for car sickness. The strongest animal in the world is apt to be attacked by it, and once it gets hold it is a mighty hard thing to drive away. As a rule it affects horses differently from men. Some horses vomit, but others feel it first in a kind of colic, which results in excruciating pain, not unlike what men call stomach cramps. Horses that have suffered like this have been known to reel for days afterward when turned out for exercise. Many horses die before reaching their destinations. So important is it to be near the horses all the time during their journey that almost every outfit has its cook and kitchen utensils and has meals cooked and served right in the car where the horses are.

Nothing else is so disastrous to a lot of racers as to be in a collision or other kind of rairoad accident. So nervous are they when traveling that a violent shock of any kind will utterly prostrate them, whether they are seriously injured or not, and once a thoroughbred loses his nerve his great natural speed is absolutely of no use to him. If he loses his nerve he will never get it back again, and without it he cannot win races. It is the stout heart in a horse, developed by man largely, which brings out his great speed and makes him contest every inch of ground with a competitor in a race. Some horses that, in race track parlance, will "break watches" in trials by themselves, will quit like curs in races where animals of inferior speed challenge them and run neck for neck for a few yards. It is because they have lost their nerve or never had any.

Modern methods of transporting horses cost money, but owners pay it willingly, and nothing but the cheapest of selling platers are shipped any other way than that described. Insurance on the horses is expensive, too, but owners always carry plenty of that, for a carload of thoroughbreds is not a thing to take chances with. On the two loads of horses referred to that went to Washington it is known that there was more than half a million dollars of insurance. This was a short run, but some of the horses that made it were not in shape for racing before the middle of the next week.

On the whole, money invested in this kind of horse flesh is not the most stable property in the world. The dangers that threaten a thoroughbred are innumerable. The greatest dangers of all, those encountered in traveling, he cannot avoid, for there are rich stakes to be run for and won all over the country, and it is part of the business of the racing man to take his horses to tracks where the purses are the richest.

SHERIDAN'S WOOING.

Love stories, says the London Express, whether in real life or the pages of fiction, will never cease to interest men and women. Of course, by far the more romantic versions are those our favorite novelists weave for us; yet few characters in fiction had more romantic wooings than Richard Brisnley Sheridan when he determined to make Miss Linley, the beautiful "Nightingale of Bath," his wife. She counted her suitors by the score, but Sheridan's romantic devotion won her heart. He disguised himself as a coachman merely to have the pleasure of driving her; he escorted her to a French nunnery to rescue her from the persecution of an odious wooer, with whom he fought two duels on her behalf. And this was but a type of the chivalrous adventures which ultimately enabled him to lead her to the altar in April, 1773.

His second wooing was just as persistent. When Sheridan first met the beautiful daughter of of Dean of Winchester he was a middle-aged man, and anything but personally fascinating. Miss Ogle could not bear the sight of him, and called him "an odious creature" and "a ridiculous fright," but within a short time she was glad to give her hand and heart to the "most fascinating man in England, and a husband of whom any girl might be proud."

The antithesis of this is instanced in the case of the Iron Chancellor, who was one of the few men who would not bow to Dan Cupid.

It was at a wedding that Bismarck first saw Fraulein von Puttkammer, and to see was to be vanquished. He had scarcely returned from the ceremony when he sat down and wrote to her paretns, demanding her hand in marriage. When Herr von Puttkammer received this peremptory demand from a young man whose repute was not too good, "it was," he said, "as if someone had struck me on the head with a heavy ax." However, he invited the bold wooer to pay him a visit, and within a few hours young Bismarck made his appearance. On his arrival the parents and daughter were prepared to give him a polite and formal welcome; but Bismarck's intentions were much more cordial, for, ignoring the extended hands of the parents, he threw his arms around the daughter and gave her a hearty and resounding kiss. The citadel was stormed and within a few minutes the impetuous lover was formally betrothed.

Disraeli, on the other hand, was the wooed rather than the wooer; for the "dowdy widow," Mrs. Lewis, made no secret of her admiration for the rising statesman, and in the end he yielded to her flattery and married her. And by life-long devotion she succeeded in winning her husband's heart as well as his gratitude.

As one might imagine, Mr. Gladstone's wooing was much more of the good old English conventional sort. It was over a dinner table that Miss Glynne caught her first glimpse of the young man to whom she was to devote her life. "Do you see that young man?" a statesman who was sitting next to her said. "Some day he will be prime minister of England." No wonder the young girl's interest was aroused; and when, in the winter following, they met again in Italy, what wonder that the wooing proceeded apace, and that the foundation of one of the most beautiful married lives in history was laid?

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHRISTMAS—DR. WITHROW ON THE LESSON WHICH TELLS OF THE NATIVITY.

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 23, 1900.
Topic—"The Birth of Christ."
Text—Matt. ii., 1-11.

A CHRISTMAS LESSON.

Although the "Parable of the Pounds" is an assigned lesson for today, the lessons committee made it a matter of choice whether it should be used or whether (Matt. ii, 1-11) a Christmas lesson should be taught. The facts connected with the incarnation of Immanuel are so transcendently important that we cannot too frequently impress them upon the minds of the young and the old as well. Were we of those who recognize in Christ no more than an ordinary individual until He became famous by the graces of His life, we would see no reason for celebrating His nativity with holier ceremony than is used to celebrate the birth of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and others of the line of illustrious men. We pay no religious homage to them. But the wide Christian world does worship at the manger where Mary laid her little Jesus. Let us, in this lesson, see and say what we would in case our creed did not count Christ the incarnate Son of God, and then see and say what we behold in His birth as the incarnate Son of God.

AS AN ORDINARY MAN.

The birth of Jesus was not highly significant. His parents were on their way from Nazareth, their northern home, to Bethlehem to be enrolled in the census which the emperor, Augustus Caesar, had ordered. And it came to pass (Luke ii., 6), while they were there, their babe was born and laid in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. According to the new testament accounts there were some strange circumstances attending the nativity. Certain shepherds reported hearing a choir of angels singing a Te Deum in the night. A few days later (Matt. ii., 1-2) "wise men from the east came to Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is He that is born King of the Jews, for we saw His star in the east and are come to worship Him?' " Also, it is alleged that "When Herod, the king, heard of it he was troubled and all Jerusalem with him." But as to these statements of, the new testament gospels, may they not be mythical? Can we be sure they are not ebullitions of oriental fancy? Seeing there has been so much liberty taken with the text of scripture by those who profess special scholarship in first-hand sources, why may not a humble scholar brush away these startling statements, challenging anyone to prove by documentary or verbal evidence that there positively were angels heard singing over the plains of Bethlehem or a star seen moving and standing "over the place here the young child was?"

There certainly are no living witnesses to these events. And, aside from scripture, there is not a page or a paragraph in all the realm of letters to prove the reality of those events. If Jesus Christ was not the "word made flesh" and was not born as "the only begotten Son of God," we see no ground in reason why imposing phenomena should have attended His nativity. He was a poor woman's progeny. So poor was she that she could furnish no baby outfit beyond the "swaddling clothes." His cradling was in a cattle barn, there not being so much as a decent bed to lay Him in. And if Herod did have mental disturbance about that time it may have been due to the ghost of his crimes and Jesus have had nothing to do with it. All this and more, if Jesus, the Son of Mary, was only, as were other babes, born in humble estate. But let us take the other attitude—that of faith in Christ.

CHRIST AS THE SON OF GOD.

Then it is ever befitting that Christian believers shall sing Christmas anthems and swell the celebration of His birth. For they remember what Paul (Philippians, ii., 6) said of Christ: "Who, being in the form of God, emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men." And so He was "found in fashion as a man." "He took not on Him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham." And we recall, as a keynote for Christmas carols, what John wrote: "The word was made flesh and dwelt among us and we beheld His glory as the glory of the only begotten Son of God, full of grace and truth." If Jesus was all this and much more, as we believe, there can be no voice of advent song too sweet and voluminous to sound His praise Nor is there any occasion to suppose the startling experience of the shepherds was a dream; nor the vision of the wise men an old wonder story of heathen origin, worked over by Luke. Indeed, our greatest astonishment is that more marvelous accounts of displays in nature and surprises in all circles of society are not recorded, seeing that "God was manifest in the flesh," when Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

Again, believing this, the advent deserves celebration to the end of time by every living believer, because it was so long in coming. Postponed events are doubly welcome. The world had been looking forty centuries for the coming of One who would be the Great Deliverer.

Sages had foreseen His advent and pictured His appearance. Poets had sung of His glorious deeds in anticipation. Pious people had prayed without ceasing for His arrival. Every Jewish mother of deep religious feeling hoped that her newborn would prove to be the long-looked-for one come at last. What wonder, then, that the "stars sung together for joy" and the shepherds were sure they heard a mighty host on high singing: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill." "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord." The Christ (Messiah) they expected having come, it should not be incredible that a strange star started out of the unseen in the east. New stars are no novelty even now, when no portentious events are being recorded on the earth. Why think it improbable that those star-gazers in Arabia should have discovered one whose movement guided them to Jerusalem and Bethlehem—that is, taking the incarnation of the Son of God as the sublime, yes, more than sublime, occasion of its rising?

WHAT IT MEANT TO THE WORLD

Still more, accepting Christ as the incarnate Deity, we have reason for celebrating His birth, because the world was perishing without Him, and was constantly being more imperiled. Of the countless deities that were being worshiped there was none that satisfied the intelligence or the hearts of men. Deities had been multiplied beyond all limits of decency just because each additional one they enshrined was as disappointing as any that had been worshiped before. At the same time the vices of the human heart had become so victorious everywhere that morality was a mockery and lawlessness the rule among high and low. Violence alone could lay any restraint on vice. The heel of the strong trampled the life out of the underling, and for the outcry of the suffering sympathy had had no ear to hear. The sword had been so drenched in blood on the battlefield that it had dropped into its scabbard as a sot falls asleep, drunk in his tracks, and so there were no great wars waging when the angels announced the birth of the Prince of Peace. But the world lay, wearied out with wars, in the iron arms of Rome, ready when wakened again to begin the bloody business. Why should not the angels have sung and the strange star have come to shine upon the auspicious event of one born of whom it was foretold He would (Luke i., 79) "guide our feet into the way of peace?"

AN INCREASING INFLUENCE.

We observe that whatever justification of our Christmas celebrations is found in events connected in time with Christ's birth, the causes have increased in force ever since. For, first of all, Christ has been proved to be more than all the prophets or any prophet foretold. We commemorate the birthdays of our Washington, Lincoln and their like because of what they accomplished. Much more may we that of the Son of Mary for what He has achieved. From the very outset of His career the world began to change in essentials for the better. And if the transformation has been slow it has been steady. Wars there have been, but black flags are not waved on any battlefields announcing no quarter for a captured foe. There was something that entered the world when Jesus came which developed what are called "the amenities of war." Slavery there still is, but almost none, and what there is exists in no respected state on earth. Elsewhere the fetters have fallen from the bondsman's arm for good and all. Fiendish cruelties are as exceptional as once they were common. Brotherly kindness, almost an unknown grace before the advent of Christ, has warmed the blood in the hearts of men to a degree that more millions of dollars are given freely by the better-off every year for the relief of the worse-off than before the birth in Bethlehem men gave in an age. Thousands of hospitals and sheltering homes are open to the suffering poor without question as to their race or religion; and, so far as we know, not one of them has been erected, endowed or aided by any but those who recognize Christ as the Savior of mankind. More still, there have been ever-increasing numbers of souls saved from a life of sin and a future of sorrow by putting their trust in Jesus as their redeemer, who died on Calvary to secure their peace with God. These join in a joyful unison of confession: "Being justified in faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Christianity was never so vigorous as now. When in last May the ecumenical conference of foreign missions was held in New York there was a greater apparent impression made upon the metropolis than any religious event ever effected in this western hemisphere. Instead of the power of Christ passing away it is but beginning its saving triumphs. Let Christmas afford us a season for exercising the generosity and all the graces of Jesus, but most of all should it be used to express our inmost assurance of faith that

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does His successful journeys run;
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore
Till suns shall rise and set no more."

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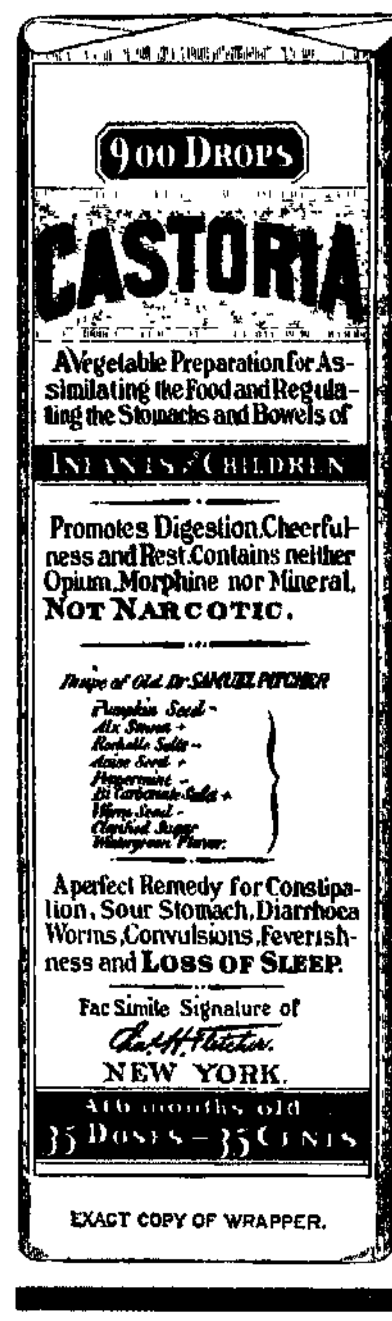

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CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 187.

An ordinance regulating the appointment and duties of a city weighmaster.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the common council that it shall be the duty of the board of public safety to appoint a weighmaster as provided by law governing cities which have a population of more than 35,000 and less than 49,000 inhabitants as shown by the last preceding United States census.

Before entering upon the duties of his said office he shall file his bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the mayor in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the said weighmaster to attend the hay, coal and wood market between the hours of seven (7) a. m. and dark of each day and weigh all hay or coal that may be there offered for sale. Measure all wood and weigh such other articles as the owners thereof may request.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any coal, wood or hay at, upon or in any street, alley or public place in the city, except North Calhoun street, north of Superior street, unless by order of the board of public works; but nothing herein contained shall be intended to prevent the taking of orders for future deliverance.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said city weighmaster to weigh all hay or coal offered for sale at such market so as to determine the true weight of each load of hay or coal and for this purpose the owner or seller of such hay or coal shall allow said weighmaster to weigh any vehicle upon which hay or coal is loaded at such times as such weighmaster shall deem proper for the protection of purchaser; and the weighmaster shall collect from the owner or seller for each weighing of coal, hay or vehicle, the sum of ten cents per draft; and he shall at the time deliver to the owner or seller a ticket showing thereon the exact weight of the wagon and the exact weight of the hay or coal, as the case may be, as well as the gross weight, and he shall sign and date the same.

Sec. 5. The city weighmaster shall measure accurately every load of wood received for sale at such wood market and furnish to each owner or seller a ticket showing thereon the owner's name, the date and number of cubic feet in each load, and he shall sign the same and collect from said owner the sum of five cents for each load so measured.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the said weighmaster once every week to pay into the city treasury for the use of said city all monies collected by him as such weighmaster. For such purpose he shall keep a receipt book, giving to each person a receipt for all payments and he shall then preserve the stub showing the amount received, who from, the date and a true statement of the weights or measures.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any mouldy or unclean hay or offer to sell any hay in such manner as to deceive the purchaser as to quantity or quality.

Sec. 8. Any person selling wood, or offering wood for sale, within the city of Fort Wayne, who shall knowingly make any false representations as to the quantity or quality of wood contained in any load offered for sale with intent to defraud any person or persons, who may purchase the same; or who shall fraudulently so construct any load of wood which may be exposed for sale, as to conceal therein inferior or unsalable wood, and different from the parts of the load exposed to view, with intent to defraud any person or persons who may be the purchasor thereof, or who shall fraudulently resort to any other trick or artifice, by concealment or misrepresentation, to deceive any purchaser, whether selling by the load or by the cord, and thereby defraud him or her, either as to the quantity or quality of such wood, shall upon conviction thereof before the mayor be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 9. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

JOHN J. BAUER.

Done at the council chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., this, the 27th day of November, 1900.

Approved December 1, 1900.

Attest: HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.
HENRY E. HOSHING,
City Clerk.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE

WHAT THE CENTURY HAS ADDED TO THE WORLD'S STORE OF KNOWLEDGE OF DISEASES AND HEALING.

(By Cyrus Edson, M. D.)

While one of the greatest practical discoveries was made during the first half of the century, namely, that of anaesthesia, nevertheless the first fifty years was marked by a very slow advance; in point of fact, the last twenty-five years of the century seems to have been the ripening time—the harvest of medical discovery. In stating this I would not rob the pioneers in medicine of any credit, for undoubtedly they deserve a great deal, since the seed for this harvest of discovery were sown by those who labored during the early seasons, but who were destined to pass away before the result of their labors fructified.

As early as 1800 the discovery of anaesthesia was foreshadowed by Sir Humphrey Davy in describing nitrous oxide gas. Sir Humphrey wrote as follows: "As nitrous oxide gas in its extensive operation seems capable of destroying physical pain it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great loss of blood takes place." It was not, however, until forty-four years later that this observation bore fruit. This seems especially remarkable in view of the fact that the gas was frequently used for amusement, many people submitting themselves to its effects for this purpose, and from such use it received the name of "laughing gas."

DISCOVERY OF ANAESTHESIA.

It remained for Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., to demonstrate its true value. On December 11, 1844, Wells had a tooth extracted without suffering while under the influence of laughing gas. His exclamation on awakening was that "a new era in tooth drawing had been entered upon." Two years after Wells' success with nitrous oxide Dr. T. G. Morton, of Boston, another dentist, administered ether for the purpose of removing a tooth without pain. On October 17, 1846, ether was first used in a surgical operation by Dr. Warren, who was led to try it by Morton's importunities. Of course, Morton's claim to the discovery was contested. Dr. Charles J. Jackson, of Boston, urged that he had suggested the use of ether to Morton and that he, therefore, was entitled to the honor; yet the testimony of those who had personal knowledge of the facts is that Jackson refused to be present at any of the earlier operations and disclaimed all responsibility for any accident which might occur. To Simpson, of Edinburgh, who on November 10, 1847, introduced the new anaesthetic, the discovery of chloroform has been credited, and in 1864 the A. C. E. mixture was first brought before the chloroform committee of the Medical and Chirurgical society of London. This mixture, which consists of one part alcohol, two parts chloroform and three parts ether, has probably been used more extensively than any other anaesthetic, though its inventor is unknown.

BACTERIA IN COMMUNICATION.

Of far greater importance than even the discovery of anaesthetics was the discovery that the communicable diseases were due to bacteria. The germ theory may perhaps be said to be an evolution, since it was evolved from the observations of many workers. The first person who wrote concerning it was a Jesuit named Athanasius Kircher. This observer found living organism in all sorts of foul matter, decomposing blood, infected air, water, etc. The date of Kircher's observations seems to have been about 1657. Of course, he was unable to see bacteria, for the microscope of his time was too crude for this purpose. What he did see and how he saw remains a mystery, but he drew his conclusions that if putrefaction were caused outside of the body by microscopic life, then these minute living organisms in the blood within the body must necessarily cause putrefaction there also, and thus give rise to disease. Of course, the development of the microscope, improvements made in the polishing and construction of lenses have been of the greatest importance in the evolution of the germ theory.

To name and describe all the disease-producing microbes that have been studied and classified would require more space than can be spared in an article of this character. It is interesting, however, to take a look over one of the principal results of bacteriological research, that in which we are most interested, namely, the production of antitoxins for the prevention and cure of microbic disease. The principle upon which the production of antitoxin depends is very old; it is that every poison has its antidote. Every disease is a case of poisoning by the products of the germ life. The study of disease germs has enabled us to isolate more or less perfectly, outside of the body, [illegible] poisons they produce. These [illegible]ns, or toxins as they are called, [illegible] in to a[illegible] in pr[illegible]essively increasing amounts, the initial dose being a very small one, only sufficient to poison the animal very slightly. We find that nature gradually tolerates larger and larger doses, until finally the animal is able to withstand the effect of a dose many times larger than would have killed it in the beginning.

HOW ANTITOXIN IS PRODUCED.

In the case of the antitoxin of diphtheria, which is the best known and which affords perhaps the best example of all, the animal used is the horse. To commence with a young, vigorous and healthy horse is injected with an amount of diphtheria poison or toxin sufficient to kill ten thousand guinea pigs, each weighing 250 grammes. After from three to five days, as soon as the symptoms of poisoning caused by the dose have disappeared, a second injection, slightly larger than the first, is given. In order to partly neutralize the effects of these great doses of poison a certain amount of antitoxin may be given the animal. At periods of from five to eight days the animal is again injected until two months have elapsed, when it is found to be able to withstand ten to twenty times the original amount without showing the effects of poisoning. At the end of three months the serum of the blood of the horse should contain about six hundred units of antitoxin to each cubic centimeter; a unit is the amount of antitoxin which protects a guinea pig weighing 250 grammes from 100 fatal doses of diphtheria poison.

When the blood of the horse is found by slight bleeding and tests with guinea pigs to contain the antitoxin in this strength the animal is carefully bled and the serum separated from the fibrin of the blood. Of course, not enough blood is taken from the horse to do him any material harm; thus the animal can be bled again and again over a considerable period of time. The names of Heule, Virchow, Schwan, Lieber Kuhn, Hoppe-Seylen, Dalton and Austin Flint indicate to the physician complex physiological operations the chemico-vital mechanism of which was solved by their patient study.

THE X-RAY AND ITS UTILITY.

The most brilliant and dramatic discovery of the century, and one of great utility, was that made by Roentgen in 1895, who then announced the discovery of the X-ray. At first the world accepted this announcement with incredulity; that any form of light or energy would enable us to see through opaque bodies seemed incomprehensible. Time, however, proved the truth of the announcement, and today we are accustomed to view the skeleton of living man without astonishment.

The dependence of medicine upon its correlated sciences has made its advance a comparatively slow one, since medical discoveries have necessarily followed in the wake of those in the other sciences. Improvements in microscopical lenses opened up the great field of bacteriology; advances of chemistry have enabled us to isolate the active principles of drugs; thus morphine was discovered by Setumer in 1816; quinine, the active principle of cinchona, was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in 1820; the discovery of over alkaloids followed, and the most important one isolated in recent time was that of coca, cocaine, which was found by A. Niemann in 1859 or 1860. Its value as a local anaesthetic was discovered by Dr. Carl Koller, of Vienna, in 1862, while recently Dr. Leonard Corning, of New York, found that when a solution of cocaine was injected into the spinal canal it will shut off sensation from the lower trunk and limbs, enabling surgical operations to be performed in these areas without pain.

THE COAL TAR PRODUCTIONS.

Advances in chemistry have also given us the so-called synthetic remedies. The elements of these remedies, separated from the useless refuse of the gas house, the coal tar, have been regrouped by the chemist's science, forming new substances of great therapeutic value. Chief among these are salol, antipyrin, acetanelid, phenacetin, resorcin, phenacol, trional and sulfonal.

The application of electricity to medicine—electrical therapeutics—has in the last quarter of the century made enormous strides. Magnetic, static and dynamic electricity and galvanism have been applied to a wide range of use. The sinusoidal or wave current, devised by Edison, promises to give us a new agent in effecting local anaesthesia and in developing muscular structures.

At present medicine is advancing at almost railroad speed instruments of precision for the purpose of diagnosis, like the stethoscope, ophthalmoscope and sphygmograph have been invented, together with many others almost equaly useful.

IN THE SURGICAL FIELD.

In the field of surgery, the lithotrite, t[illegible] urethrot[illegible]e, the laryngeal tube and the Murphy intestinal button have contributed to assist the surgeon to reduce the mortality from operations. Medical books ten years old are ancient and antiquated historical works. Recently a great medical encyclopedia of many volumes was revised—the original work was published not more than ten years ago—and it was found that more than one-half the original text had to be entirely cut out and rewritten.

It is naturally asked what is the practical effect of all this advance in medicine? Has the death rate been reduced and the average length of man's life increased. A study of the mortality tables of New York city shows that in the past twenty-five years the death rate has been reduced from 28 per 1,000 to 18 per 1,000, and that the infantile mortality, that is the number of children dying under five years of age has been reduced one-third. It is impossible to give figures concerning the relative amount of sickness and demonstrate the saving of time, consequently money, for time is money, on account of disease, or to estimate the enormous reduction in pain and suffering, the direct outcome of the progress of medicine in the Nineteenth century. No statistics of these facts are kept, nor can they be kept. We need not, however, apply a measure to ascertain these reductions, they are so great as to be patent to all.

ANNEXATION PROPRIETIES.

The view taken in England that it is not necessary or desirable for the British government to notify the powers of the annexation of the Boer republics is held strongly at Berlin, where accuracy and correctness in diplomatic usage may be usually looked for, says a London correspondent. German diplomatists point out that it has never been necessary to notify the annexation of conquered territory, and go back on their own history to show that no such notification was made when the Schleswig-Holstein duchies were annexed in 1868, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau by Prussia in 1886 and also Alsace-Lorraine by Germany in 1871.

Apart from that, German authorities recognize that the British suzerainty over the Transvaal places it in an entirely different position and that England has been forced to wage war with the Boers to put down a seditious rebellion. Certainly the Germans ought to know something on the subject, because it was Prince Bismarck who introduced the principle of notification in 1884. It then and always has had this limited interpretation, that it was only to be applied to the occupation of new territory and was intended to be a notice of warning to other powers that such territory was occupied. It had nothing whatever to do with the annexation of territory conquered from another power in ordinary warfare.

FRANCE THE TEUTONIC.

The northern third of France and half of Belgium are today more Teutonic than the south of Germany. This should not occasion surprise when we remember the incessant downpour of Teutonic tribes during the whole historic period. It was a constant procession of Goths—from all points of the compass—Franks, Bergundians and others.

France was entirely overrun by the Franks, with the exception of Brittany, by the middle of the sixth century. All through the middle ages this part of France was German in language and customs as well. The very name of the country is Teutonic. It has the same origin as Franconia in Southern Germany. In 812 the council of tours, away down south, ordained that every bishop should preach both in the Romance and the Teutonic language.

The Franks preserved their German speech 400 years after the conquest. Charlemagne was a German. His courtiers were all Germans. He lived and governed from outside the limits of modern France. The Abbe Sieyes attacked an ethnological truism when, in the course of the French revolution, he cried out against the French aristocracy, "Let us send them back to their German marshes whence they came!"—London Express.

CHARITY BY LOT.

According to a Trieste correspondent a wealthy Greek, who recently died at Corfu, hit upon a novel way of disposing of his wealth. According to his will he has left in trust his money to the archbishop of the island, who is to hand over the interest on it to one poor Cretan every year, who will be selected by lot. Each year the name of claimants will be sent to the archbishop, who is required to make full investigation into the merits of each case. Those thus chosen will then ballot for the coveted charity.

The new Indian lands that are to be opened for settlement are said to compose one of the richest tracts in the world. The Apache, Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita reservations, which are to be opened, contain about 3,500,000 acres of land, of which two-thirds is available to white settlers.

THE CURSE OF THE SLAV

He Loves to Drink Hot Liquors and His Holiday Jag is a Worry to Government.

[St. Petersburg Letter.]

On an island in the Neva nearly opposite the winter palace rise the sombre walls of the citadel of St. Peter and St. Paul. In the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, as any guidebook will inform the visitor, are buried the earthly remains of all the czars of all the Russias from Peter the Great down, with one exception. The gloomiest romances of 200 years envelop this fortress with a thousand terrors—for those credulous enough to believe all they are told. It is the fittest symbol of the Russia of the past. Almost beneath the shadow of the slender cathedral minaret there is another building in course of erection, which equally well typifies the new Russia, the Russia of today and tomorrow. It is barely separated from the fortress by a narrow canal, and is situated in the edge of the Park of Alexander. The shouting, hallooing and bustling of 300 workmen can be heard in the fortress precincts. This new structure is the palace of the people.

The palace of the people is to be opened on December 19. It is to be accessible to every Ivan Ivanovich in Russia who may want to enjoy a warm room, a pot of tea, a concert, a lecture, play or opera, or who may wish to meet a friend. It is the work of the St. Petersburg committee of temperance, of which his royal highness, the Prince of Oldenbour, is chairman. The committee is, as the vice chairman, the Conseil Privc M. Ivan Nicolaievich, obligingly explained, a governmental body. It was created by the excise branch of the ministry of finance, and is operating under the direction of this ministry. Its objects are to inculcate and encourage the practice of moderation in the use of alcoholics. It has chosen to accomplish this by offering the people something better than the saloon. The people's palace is the latest attempt to solve this problem.

It is the result of nearly three years' experience, the committee of temperance having begun its work at the same time that the state monopoly of alcoholics was introduced. The great steel fine arts palace of the exposition of Nijni Novgoroed was purchased and transported to St. Petersburg. The iron skeleton was clothed with stone and brick. Two wings in stone were added, and the workmen are now engaged upon the interior finish. The cost will approach $500,000.

The building makes an agreeable and imposing appearance. It has a facade about 500 feet in length. In the center there is a well proportioned dome, which will serve as a promenade and a vestibule. On one side of the dome there is being fitted up a large concert hall and opera house. It is designed to seat 2,500 persons. Popular plays, operas, spectacles, pantomimes, stereopticon lectures, music and other entertainments are planned. Opposite the theater is the dining room, which will seat more than 2,000 persons at tables.

The dining room will be open day and night and tea will be served every minute of the time. The theater wing will contain a number of halls of various sizes, which can be used for many purposes. It is proposed to hold courses of lectures daily, to have at hand art industry exhibitions—in fact, to offer as wide and varied a range of entertainments and instruction as possible.

This is only one of numerous undertakings of the committee. The neighboring island of Petrovsky has been turned into an amusement park. Summer afternoons, especially on holidays and Sundays, immense crowds gather to witness and participate in the races and to enjoy open air theatricals, pantomimes and concerts. There are merry-go-rounds and a Ferris wheel for the children, young and old, and all the usual popular pastimes. More than 100,000 visitors have been counted in a single day.

Anchored near the entrance to the island there is a popular floating restaurant, which in summer is towed wherever the greatest crowds are expected to congregate. It accommodates several hundred persons. The tea, at half a cent a glass, or a cent and a half a pot, with unlimited supplies of hot water, was found good. The cooking is appetizing and wholesome. For three cents one can have a plate of boiled meat, for four cents a dish of macaroni and butter for two, or for five cents roast potatoes, and also for five cents an omlette of three eggs. The menu is fully as extensive as that of ordinary restaurants and contains no prices above seven and a half cents.

In other quarters of the city there are similar gardens and rectories which accommodate at times from 20,000 to 40,000 persons each day.

The lecture courses of the temperance committee treat of history and popular science, with the aid of living pictures and stereopticons. Popular libraries have been opened, usually small affairs, which do not repel the masses by unsuitable elegance. A workingman's hotel is operated for the benefit of transients, where a day's lodging and entertainment cost twelve and a half cents, lodging alone being two and a half.

Efforts are also being made to attract the children from the streets into suitable play houses, where they are amused, instructed and kept warm.

The committee is giving its support to a proposition to establish a great sanatarium for alcoholic patients upon one of the islands of the Baltic.

There are similar committees at work throughout the empire, particularly in those governments where the monopoly has been introduced. Last week the ministry of finance set apart 230,000 rubles to build a popular theater and lecture hall at Poltava.

The state monopoly will be introduced in another large section of Russia next spring, notably in the city and government of Moscow. An association was formed at Moscow a few days ago to study the question in its local aspects and to recommend measures to be taken against drunkenness. The theory upon which the government is acting is that better results can be obtained by distributing the consumption of alcoholics in as many days as possible than by attempting to inculcate total abstinence. Statistics are cited to show that Russia is, largely on account of its poverty, a moderate consumer of alcohol, compared to many other countries. It is asserted, however, that the Russians, that is the masses, drink to excess on holidays, of which there are a great many. The committees are therefore making special efforts to attract the population away from drinking resorts on holidays. The fight is being waged with the greatest severity against public houses which sell on credit and barter liquors for agricultural products, and in other ways encourage intemperate habits. When the monopoly was introduced in St. Petersburg no less than 25,000 proprietors and employes of traktirs and saloons were thrown out of employment.

It may be stated briefly that the monopoly is operated in much the same manner as the dispensary system was in South Carolina. Fermented and malt liquors are not included in the monopoly. They are not articles of consumption by the masses.

WHY INDIANS PAINT FACES.

Every paint mark on an Indian's face is a sign with a definite meaning which other Indians may read. When an Indian puts on his full war paint he decks himself not only with his own individual honors and distinctions won by his own bravery, but also with the special honors of his family or tribe. He may possess one mark of distinction only, or many; in fact, he may be so well off in this respect that, like some English noblemen, he is able to don a new distinction for every occasion. Sometimes he will wear all his honors at one time. Among the Indians is one designated by the symbol of the dog fish, painted in red on the face. The various parts of the fish are scattered heterogeneously on the surface of the face; the peculiarly long snout is painted on the forehead, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two and hanging from either nostril. When only one or two parts of an animal are painted on a man's face it is an indication of inferiority; when the whole animal appears, even though in many oddly assorted parts, the sign is one of great value and indicates a high rank.—Pearson's Magazine.

PRESERVED IN A PEAT BOG.

Fraulein Professor Mestorf, director of the Schleswig-Holstein Museum of Antiquities, has, with the assistance of Surgeon Major Grotiar, completed her examination of the body which was discovered in a morass near Kiel on May 29. The weeds growing in the bog have penetrated the skin and destroyed all the soft tissue and even the muscle. The moisture, too, has deprived the bones of their calcereous salts, so that they can now be cut like India rubber. On the other hand, the connecting tissues are so well preserved that, although the body has been compressed to a thickness of from one to four centimeters by the pressure of the peat it has kept its outlines fairly well. The dress covering the body consists of a woolen cloak of fine texture, adorned with lozenges, trousers and wrappings for the feet, a girdle and leather shoes. The hair is well preserved, and is fox red in color. To judge from the address, the body must have been buried between 200 and 400 A. D.

Herr Grotian is of the opinion that the man was 174 centimetres high and unusually strong. This is the ninth discovery of the kind in Schleswig-Holstein and four other bodies have been found in the north of Germany.

In a recent lecture Dr. Holthauer claimed that the age of fishes can be told by their scales. These show under the microscope stripes similar to the bands in the crosscut of a tree, which indicate the age of the fish.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Origin of One of the Most Beautiful Customs of the Holiday Season.

The first authentic account of the Christmas tree is in a manuscript found in the Strasburg library, dated 1608.

Previous to this time there had been great controversy regarding the correct date of the birth of Christ.

In the year 337, Pope Julian had an investigation made by St. Cyril, and decided that the 25th of December was the correct date. But there were some who were not satisfied with this decision, as they said the shepherds would not be out watching their flocks in December. But the date was so established in the Roman church, and before the end of the fourth century it was universally accepted.

This date was that of the great festival of the winter solstice, called the Saturnalia. It was celebrated in all parts of the world from December 25 to January 6. At that season houses, temples, shrines and trees were decorated with evergreens, holly and laurel. No mistletoe was used in the decorations, on account of the Druidical superstitions regarding its peculiar and dangerous power. But one of these superstitions has become the heritage of all ages, and is familiar to the boys and girls of our day and is often repeated.

In the Saturnalia they had the yule log, the candles, gifts, and the tinsel-laden trees, that form a part in our ceremonials today. One of the principal features of the Saturnalia was the singing of hymns of praise to the gods, Saturn and Bacchus, and the composers were richly rewarded. Our Christmas carol was originally a hymn to Saturn. But the early Christians eliminated the objectional features of the again festival of the Saturnalia from the real "Christ Mass," which was celebrated upon the 25th of December.

In Holland Christmas eve is celebrated with great pomp and ceremony. At midnight the people in all the towns and villages assemble in the public squares, dressed in varied costumes, chanting the "Gloria in Excelsis." One of the number is chosen to be the "star-bearer." A large star, in which are several lighted candles, is mounted on one end of a long pole. This star is symbolical of the star that guided the three wise men to Bethlehem. The effect of its light in the dark and winding streets, at the head of the long procession of men, slowly marching to the music of the "Gloria in Excelsis," is deeply impressive. A supper is served after the devotions are ended, and thus Christmas day is begun.

In Russia the Christmas eve celebration begins in the early afternoon. Groups of peasants sing carols in front of noblemen's houses, where they assemble to gather the coins which are generously thrown out of the windows for them at the Christmastide. This is called the "dolendu," and always precedes the masquerade, when the peasants dress themselves to represent different animals, commemorative of the Savior having been born in a stable. When the evening star rises a supper is served, where Christmas trees are resplendent with lights, ornaments and presents.

The origin of the "Christmas tree' has even been a mystery. Many countries claim the honor. Some have given it Egyptian origin, others that its progenitor is one of the famous trees of the osseland, which has an unspeakable name. It was adopted in England through Queen Victoria's marriage with the German "Prince Albert," when so many German customs were introduced. Holland is said to be indebted to Queen Caroline for the "tree' in 1830.

The Duchesse Helene introduced the first Christmas tree in France at the "Tuilleries." The "Empress Eugenie" gave it a right royal welcome.

It was the German element who first brought the Christmas tree to America.

STOPPED BY THE WAR.

"One of the regrettable consequences of the row in China," said a business man, quoted by the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "will be the temporary interruption of the daylight fireworks industry, which had its headquarters at the city of Tien Tsin. We have learned to beat the Chinese all hollow in almost everything else in the pyrotechnic line," he continued, "but we don't understand as yet how to produce the wonderful daylight effects at which they have become adept. They are put up in the shape of rockets of different sizes, and when the fuse is ignited they soar to 400 or 500 feet in the air. At their greatest elevation they burst and release fantastic figures made of tissue paper, which become inflated and will float for ten or fifteen minutes before they begin to descend.

Our pyrotechnic experts have taken these rockets apart with the greatest of care, but, strange to say, they have been unable to discover how the paper devices are launched at exactly the right moment. All their imitations have been failures. The things were made at only one native factory at Tien Tsin, and since the bombarding and capture of the city by the allied forces the dealers have been unable to learn whether the establishment is still in existence. Very likely it was destroyed and the operators scattered.'

IT WILL TURN JUST THE SAME.

Don't imagine the world would stop
 whirling through space if you
 were not living today;
Don't think for a minute that things
 wouldn't go running on in the
 same peaceful way.
For when you have passed out of life
 you will find folks will cease to
 remember your name—
Just pause, and consider that, after
 you're dead, the world will turn
 'round just the same.

The man with his millions who puts
 on the lug, and fancies he only
 is IT;
Who imagines that he is the plum in
 the pie, and you—well, you
 simply are "nit;"
Such duffers as the who can jingle
 the coin, who are looking for
 fortune and fame,
Will never be missed when they're
 struck off the list—the world
 will turn 'round just the same.

The boarding house chap with a
 tongue never still, who can
 talk like a Polly all day,
Who insists that he knows all there
 is to be known, no matter what
 others may say;
Who comes to the table to gab and
 expound till your temper is
 fairly aflame.
Makes you wonder if, after he's gone
 down below, this world can
 turn 'round just th same.

There's the wise politician who's out
 with the boys, who is onto the
 tricks of "de ring,"
He is certain that So-and-So's leading
 the race, and is dead sure
 he "won't do a t'ing."
The ward heelers say if he'd happen
 to die that their crowd would
 be out of the game,
But they'd find they'd not miss him
 as much as they think, and the
 world would turn 'round just
 the same.

And that trolley car hog who is
 bound to have room, and who
 occupies most of the space,
And who, when you ask him to
 "please move along," gets a
 horrible scowl on his face;
This heartless old wretch who is made
 like a man, but who often disgraces
 the name,
Will find a warm corner awaiting
 below, and the world will turn
 'round just the same.

Just put this brief speech in your
 little dudeen and smoke on the
 same for a while,
Be a plain, common chap and don't
 get a swelled head, and flit
 about putting on style;
For, while you are thinking that you
 are "hot stuff," and on old
 Father Time have a claim,
Remember that you will be dead
 pretty soon, but the world will
 turn 'round just the same.

—E. A. Brininstool.

OLIVE CULTURE A SUCCESS.

After a careful investigation of the local olive industry, made by the California state experiment station, in which fifteen counties were visited, it was concluded that 'olive culture is as successful and profitable an industry as the growing of any other fruits whenever trees of suitable varieties are grown on proper soils and the crops properly harvested and manufactured." Though the olive has been grown in California since the days of the first missions, it has only recently established itself as one of the state's agricultural industries.

There are some seventy varieties grown, though none are known by the specific title of the "queen" olive, so much sought in the stores. Any large-fleshed olive, suitable for picking when green, is thus designated. Olive products consist of the pickled green fruit, the pickled ripe fruit and olive or salad oil. Most of the pickled fruit found in America is the green fruit. Pickled ripe olives are occasionally met, but they may be recognized by their dark colors. For oil production the fruit is allowed to mature before picking. The green fruit used for pickling is gathered when the fruit is full grown and just before it begins to color and soften. The pulp of the olive contains anywhere from 13 to 88 per cent. of oil, which has a high fuel value. The modern idea is that the olive has a greater value in the dietary than as a mere relish.

In preparing olives for pickling the first step is to remove the strong, bitter taste by soaking the fruit in a solution of potash lye for a short time. This removes the bitter taste and softens the skin. The undesirable flavors are then removed by several washings in clear water. The fruit is next placed in weak brine for a short time and afterward in stronger brines.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

RAIN TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; COOLER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, —AND— IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT DIAMOND CITY

KIMBERLEY THREATENED BY THE BOERS.

MAY AGAIN BE BESIEGED

LONDON COMPANIES HAVE NO INFORMATION.

KITCHENER SHUTS OFF NEWS

SERIOUS THINGS THOUGHT TO BE TRANSPIRING.

London, Dec. 22.—The Evening Standard says it hears a report has reached London that Kimberley is seriously threatened by the Boers.

None of the leading South African firms interested in Kimberley has received information tending to confirm the Evening Standard's report.

NEWS FROM WAR SHUT OFF.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Something very serious is happening to the British in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has completely shut off the news; serious cabinet meetings and numerous portentious conferences are taking place at the war office, while reinforcements of cavalry and irregular troops are being hurried out with all possible speed.

There is growing discontent among the volunteers troops now in Africa and a sop has been offered to them in the form of increased pay and multiplying the time credited to them. The imperial yeomanry are clamoring to come home. They went out for a year and saw the pampered favorites of the household cavalry and the city imperial volunteers relieved, while they have been given the hottest work of the whole campaign. The government now offers to pay them a dollar and a quarter a day if they stay. This is an increase from their present pay of twenty-eight cents.

The colonists are demanding to be returned. This in the face of great Boer activity.

KIDNAPERS' DEN IS FOUND

WHERE YOUNG CUDAHY WAS HELD A PRISONER.

Boy Identifies Building Where He Was Confined—One Clue to Work on Discovered.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 22.—The most important development in the Cudahy abduction case was the discovery of the house in which the boy was imprisoned. It is situated at 3604 Grover street, upon an isolated spot four and a half miles southwest of the city. E. A. Cudahy and his boy were with the officers and the lad identified the premises.

Young Eddie Cudahy pointed out the exact spot in the north room where he lay from the time he was taken to the house on Tuesday evening until removed on Wednesday night. He also said he had drank from the oaken bucket which stood in one of the adjoining rooms. He also indicated the broken stairstep which he has previously referred to as where he slipped in going upstairs to his imprisonment.

On the second floor was found a new well bucket containing water from which the millionaire's son had quenched his thirst. About the rooms were found hundreds of cigarette stubs and burnt matches, and a small quantity of sugar and coffee.

Eddie Cudahy said he had reclined on the floor from the time he had entered the house until removed. He said he was only about an hour, perhaps, going from the point where he was abducted to the house, and about the same time in returning to Thirty-sixth and Marcey streets, the place where he was released and took to go home.

ONE OF THE MEN DESCRIBED.

Miss Maude Munshaw, who lives with her parents at 3404 Grover street, first saw one of the occupants of the house about ten days ago. There were three men.

A new element of interest was injected into the kidnaping case by the discovery of a witness who is competent to testify as to the personal appearance of the man on horseback who threw the threatening letter into the Cudahy yard. He is a 14-year-old boy named Frank Glynn, son of W. S. Glynn, proprietor of the livery stable at 1136 South Twenty-ninth street, from which the mysterious messenger telephoned on Wednesday morning in reference to the letter. Frank sat in the stable office while the stranger was talking and had a good opportunity to study his peculiarities of dress and person.

PREPARE FOR CONVENTION.

The township presidents of the Allen County Sunday School association held a meeting at the city hall this afternoon. The meeting was called for the purpose of setting the date of the annual convention and such other business concerning the convention as might come before it. The attendance was not large, but the date was fixed for February 19, 20 and 21, 1901, and the convention will be held in one of the churches of the city not yet selected.

FLAG TO STAY OVER CUBA

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE HINTS ISLE WILL NOT BE FREE.

Remarkable Statement is Made before the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee made a statement in a speech before the Merchants' exchange here which caused general astonishment and created quite a little comment as to the significance of his utterance. His sensational words came during the course of a speech on Cuba and seem to indicate that independence for the island is a dream.

Touching on Cuba, he gradually unfolded the recent history of the island, in which he cut such a prominent figure. He reviewed his sojourn in Havana as consul general, his relations with Governor General Weyler, the blowing up of the Maine, his departure from the American colony under decision from the Spanish, the war, the conquest, the surrender, the evacuation, and then he said:

"And now the stars and stripes float over Matanzas, they float over El Caney, over Morro, over Havana, and I'll tell you, on the quiet, that the flag is going to stay there."

The merchants looked from one to another with wondering expression when the full import of his words broke upon them. Then Lee seemed to realize that he had made a strong utterance.

After his speech he was asked for an explanation and so qualified his remark to take any significance as to the administration's intentions out of it. General Lee afterward expressed regret that he had spoken so freely.

GENERAL LEE EXPLAINS.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the department of Missouri, who is in the city as the guest of the New England society, said today in regard to the dispatch published in a Chicago paper purporting to quote from his speech made on the St. Louis merchants' exchange yesterday, in which he was said to have made the prediction that the American flag will continue to float over the island of Cuba.

"The meaning I intended to convey was that the American flag would float over Cuba until a stable government shall be formed capable of protecting life and property and giving confidence to capital. The United States has promised the Cubans self-government and will carry out its promise. Upon the Cubans rests the responsibility of determining whether that government shall be permanent or otherwise."

Under the escort of W. B. Homer, president, and a committee from the New England society of St. Louis, General Lee and staff, with the ladies of the party, today visited Jefferson barracks, the regular army post south of the city.

MISS HOWARD MARRIED.

Chamberlain, S. D., Dec. 22.—Miss Grace Howard, daughter of "Joe" Howard, the New York journalist, was married today to Joseph Mesnard, manager of the bride's big stock ranch. They will make their home forty miles west of Chamberlain on the White river.

DIED ON OPERATING TABLE.

Huntington, Dec. 22.—Darke Dickinson, 21 years old, assistant superintendent of the local lighting plant, died of peritonitis last evening. Surgeons had just placed him on an operating table. He was one of the most prominent young men in the city and continued at his work as late as Tuesday afternoon.

DROVE THEM OUT

FOURTH CLASSMEN FORCED TO QUIT WEST POINT.

UPPER CLASS MEN AS JUDGES

TOLERATE NO INFRACTION OF "CODE OF HONOR."

INQUIRY AT WEST POINT

CADETS RELATE THE HOW AND WHY OF HAZING.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The court of inquiry investigating the allegation that the late Oscar L. Booz was so ill treated while a cadet at the military academy that his health was impaired, began work early today, intending to finish its labors at noon.

Cadet Sherrill, of North Carolina, gave some unimportant testimony, such as has been often repeated in the course of this investigation.

Major John H. Bannister, surgeon, United States army, was recalled and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of tropical pepper sauce, such as is used in the cadets' mess hall.

He said he tried it last night by dropping four drops of the sauce on the palm of his hand and taking it up with his tongue. He swallowed the sauce, although it tasted hot like the taste of a cayenne pepper pod. His throat, he said, was very susceptible to any irritation, but he felt no ill effects from the dose.

Two young ladies who were present when he made the test in a spirit of fun did likewise, and they, too, found no difficulty in swallowing the same quantity. In reply to General Clouse, the witness said:

"I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not, directly or indirectly, have caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way be the cause of the death of Cadet Booz two years after his partaking of it."

Cadet John H. Poole, of Michigan, swore that he never hazed Booz. He knew Breth, who was a member of his own class. This was the fourth class in 1897.

"Did you see Breth hazed?"

"No, sir, but I heard he was 'exercised' considerably."

"What are the relations of the upper class men to the fourth class men?"

"With the exception of exercising, which has been abolished, it is about the same as formerly. We require them to do special work about our tents, cleaning guns, making beds, and so forth."

"Have you heard of any fights since last encampment?"

"Yes, sir; I heard of four."

"Between upper class men and fourth class men?" inquired General Clouse.

"Yes, sir."

"Who won?" asked the general.

"Two were won by upper class men, one by a fourth class man and the other was a draw."

Cadet Guy E. Carleton, of Michigan, testified that Booz was hazed, but that there was nothing brutal or severe in it. Others had similar experiences.

In reply to several questions regarding Cadet Breth, the witness said:

"I knew him, but did not hear of his being hazed or being put in a straight-jacket. If he had been placed in a straight-jacket I certainly would have heard of it. I have had a special duty man from the fourth class. He made my bed, swept out the tent, carried water and cleaned my gun and bayonet."

Cadet Emory J. Pike, of Mo., had heard of men being required to eat soap, but never knew of a positive case.

"Did you ever ask any one to eat soap?" asked General Clouse.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever require a cadet to swallow any hot sauce?"

"No, sir."

"You knew Cadet Breth?"

"Yes, sir, I remember him on account of his 'woodenness.'"

"Do you mean by that he was wooden-headed?"

"Yes, sir."

"In treating fourth class men by your methods of hazing, was any difference made between the sons of rich men and those of poorer classes?"

"Well, sir, there would be no distinction except the rich man's son was conceited," answered the witness.

"Fourth class men are new and green and they are hazed to make them to conform to the rules to obey their superiors and make men out of them."

"If the son of a general or the son of a president of the United States came here would he be hazed?" asked the general.

"Yes, he would, if he were conceited, and it is likely he would be hazed anyhow."

"You then evidently wish to make them all feel that they are on an equal footing; that none is better than the others?" said General Grooke.

"That's the idea, sir."

In rely to General Brooke, Cadet Cox, of Virginia, said that when a cadet in the fourth class was conceited it was taken out of him by hazing.

"How long does the conceit last?" asked the general.

"About twenty minutes," replied the witness.

"Ah, then, it is exorcised?" said the general, jokingly.

"Yes, sir."

"Does it ever return?"

"Not while he is a fourth class man, sir."

General Brooke questioned the witness at length on the cadet 'code of honor,' and the witness said:

"Our code requires a man not to do anything ungentlemanly. Sometimes a class has caused a man to resign for making false statements or doing something in violation of the code."

"Any deviation from this standard, then, would be closely investigated by the class and there is no intermediary between absolute truth and falsehood?" inquired General Brooke.

"That is exactly the idea, sir. I know of a case about two years ago where a man did an ungentlemanly act and he was requested to resign," said the witness.

"Did he?" asked General Brooke.

"He did, sir."

The court adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

LAW TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.

Plainfield, Ind., Dec. 22.—Senator Barlow and Representative Vestal, of this county, have been requested and doubtless will introduce at the coming session of the legislature a bill providing for the compulsory treatment of inebriates, morphine users and other like unfortunates. The bill will be modeled after the one lately passed in the state of Minnesota, which provides that any habitual drunkard who is a public charge or likely to become a public charge, may, upon application to the county judge, either in person or by friend or near kin, be sent to an institution in which inebriates are cured, the expense, not to exceed $100, to be paid by the county of which the beneficiary is a resident. Provision is made for the repayment of the money so expended by the one benefited giving his note to the county commissioners and paying it as a whole or by installments.

Safeguards to protect the public will be inserted in the bill. The question has been agitated in this county for some time, the friends of the measure claiming that drunkenness is a disease a distinct as epilepsy and is as curable as other diseases, and that it will be cheaper and more humane to cure than to prosecute and imprison.

MURDER ENDS STREET FIGHT.

Worthington, Dec. 22.—During a quarrel on the streets of this place William Hoagland was stabbed to death by Alex Brown late yesterday afternoon. The murder was the result of an old grudge. Hoagland and Brown met on the main street of the town and without a word passing between them came to blows. Hoagland had the better of the fight and during the exchange of blows knocked Brown to the ground. Brown was on his feet in an instant, and, grasping Hoagland by the collar, gave him several vicious slashes with a pocketknife. The blade pierced Hoagland's heart and he fell to the street, dying almost instantly. Brown gave himself up. He claims he did the cutting in self-defense.

PINGREE IN LENIENT MOOD.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 22.—Governor Pingree has mellowed up again. He pardoned Charles C. Bostwick, fifteen years, from Lake county for criminal assault, and paroled James McGinn, six years, from Clinton county for attempted criminal assault; Joseph Gebhard, three years, from Wayne county for larceny; Henry Norton, seven years, from Calhoun county for assault with intent to murder; James Williams, twenty years, from Marquette county for assault with intent to kill; Edward McCuster, twelve years, from Presque Isle county for criminal assault; William Butler, seven years, from Benzie county for forgery, and Fred Boucher, four years from Muskegon for burglary.

AMBUSH ROBBERS

BANDITS WHO ROBBED BANK LOSE THEIR BOOTY.

ONE TAKEN; OTHERS ESCAPE

NEWS OF ROBBERY WAS WIRED AHEAD OF HANDCAR.

CLEVER WORK IN KENTUCKY

OTHER JOBS OF BANK CRACKING REPORTED.

Tullahoma, Tenn., Dec. 22.—Five men dynamited the vault of the Coffee county bank at Manchester, Ky., early today. They secured $5,000 in currency, stole a hand car and escaped in the direction of Tullahoma. Shortly after their departure the lone night patrol of Manchester found the bank's doors open. He immediately telephoned the authorities here. A policeman and deputy sheriff, heavily armed, secreted themselves along the railroad a mile out. In a short time the hand car appeared and was ambushed. Four of the thieves succeeded in getting away in the darkness, but the fifth man proved to be the one who carried the treasure, and all the loot was recovered.

Bloodhounds were put on the scent of the other four, but they have so far eluded their pursuers.

AN OHIO JOB FAILS.

Cleveland, Dec. 22.—Burglars late last night attempted to rob the Exchange bank at Madison, Ohio, twenty-five miles east of this city. They blew open the safe but were frightened away before securing its contents. A man who discovered the burglars at work was seized and bound and gagged.

The safe contained a large sum of money, but not a cent was secured by the crooksmen.

ILLINOIS BANK ROBBED.

Dalton City, Ill., Dec. 22.—Between $3,000 and $4,000 was secured by a gang who dynamited the vault of the Dalton City bank early today. Although a posse was quickly formed, no trace of the robbers has yet been secured.

A NEW FACTORY ENTERPRISE.

A meeting of the committee on manufactories and industries of the Commercial club will be held in the club rooms next Wednesday evening for the purpose of conferring with representatives from a large eastern factory who are desirous of locating in Fort Wayne. The name of the concern and the nature of the business is withheld until after the conference. While no particulars can be learned, it is known that the factory is a large one and the gentlemen of the commercial club will make every endeavor to bring it here.

PAINFULLY BURNED.

Mrs. John V. Reul, of West Lewis street, was badly burned on the hands while trying to save a baby from a severe fall. The little one was on a chair near a hot stove, and in trying to get down slipped and fell. Mrs. Reul tried to catch the child, and in doing so tripped on a piece of carpet and fell forward on the stove, which was red hot. Her hands were severely burned and the injuries will disable her for some time.

DR. YOUNGE SEES KUHNS.

Elwood, Ind., Dec. 22.—Dr. J. W. Younge, a Fort Wayne physician, says he saw Melvin Kuhns in the Stephenson house, this city, Thursday. Kuhns had on his person two revolvers and wore a slouch hat. He left the hotel after staying a half hour in the office and disappeared. Dr. Younge says he has known Kuhns for ten years and could not be mistaken.

THE ENGINE COLLAPSED.

A break in the engine at 10 o'clock this morning has caused a temporary suspension of operations in some departments of the Kerr Murray works. The connecting rod strap, at the wristpin of the engine shaft, broke, and the steam drove the piston against the cylinder head with sufficient force to break it and the crossheads. Engineer Moses Moten discovered something wrong and was hastening to the valve to shut off the steam when the collapse occurred. He escaped injury. Mr. Moten has been employed in an engine room thirty-five years, fifteen years at the Kerr Murray works, and this is the first accident he has experienced. The works will be in operation Wednesday.

ACTOR FOLKS WED.

London, Dec. 22.—Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, were married this afternoon at All Soul's church, Southampstead. The ceremony was most quiet. There were no bridesmaids, but the bride was supported by Mrs. Madeline Reilly, the playwright. Norman Forbes was the best man.

CABINET PLACE FOR MERRIAM.

New York, Dec. 22.—A special to the World from Washington says: There is a persistent rumor that ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, now director of the census, will be given a place in the cabinet some time after March 4.

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Bluffton, Ind., Dec. 22.—Last Saturday Henry Mills and Miss Luella Flashman, two prominent young people of Wells county, were married in this city. Yesterday Anna Dailey, a nineteen-year-old girl, entered suit in the circuit court charging Mills with breach of promise and asking $10,000 damages.

FOUR CHILDREN CREMATED.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 22.—Fire today destroyed the residence of Conrad Ruff, a dairyman. Four small children perished in the flames. Mr. Ruff and two other adults were badly burned in attempting to rescue the children.

TO HOLD AN EXPOSITION.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 22.—At a meeting presided over by Mayor J. M. Comstock last night and attended by thirty business and mining men it was decided to hold an exposition in Spokane from June to November, 1902, of the mineral wealth of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and British Columbia. Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $250,000 and each state and district represented will also contribute. The name adopted was the Northwest International Mining Exposition.

EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The influenza epidemic here is so severe that the mortality returns for the last week have been the highest for a decade. A meeting of physicians was summoned to discuss remedies, but scarcely half a dozen responded to the call, the rest being overworked, or themselves victims of the malady. The weather is conducive to the spread of the disorder, being changeable, both snow and slush alternating.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. J. W. Burns is visiting her parents at Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Minnie Medbury left last evening for a visit at Kalamazoo.

Ed M. Wilson returned this morning from a business trip to Chicago.

Frank Gilmartin, a student at Notre Dame, arrived home yesterday for the holidays.

Attorney H. I. Smith has gone to Williamsport to spend a few days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fulton have gone to Bluffton to attend the funeral of Jacob Stroop.

Mrs. Etta Kintz and Mrs. Sue Valentine have gone to Cleveland for a visit with friends.

Edward and A. C. Grodian left today for Warsaw, where they will spend the holidays.

W. P. Denny and family leave this evening for Albion to spend the holidays with Mr. Denny's parents.

Charley Brackenridge went to Chicago today and will spend the holidays with friends in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Henry, of Avilla, arrived in the city at noon to spend a few days visiting relatives.

Harry Sweer, of the University of Michigan, has returned home to spend the holidays with his parents.

Fred Kimball was called to Chicago last evening by a telegram announcing the critical illness of his mother.

John Wessel, jr., who is attending college at Rensselaer, arrived home last evening to spend the holiday vacation.

Prof. C. N. Johnson, of the Chicago Dental university, arrived in the city this afternoon and will deliver an address before the Isaac Knapp Dental coterie and invited guests this evening at the Wayne club. A banquet will follow the lecture.

KILLED IN OFFICE

F. H. MORRIS MURDERED IN WASHINGTON.

MURDERER THEN SUICIDED

M'DONALD, THE SLAYER, HAD NURSED A GRUDGE.

MORRIS HAD REDUCED HIM

THE VICTIM WAS AUDITOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 22.—F. H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor for the war department, was shot at 2:15 this afternoon in his office in the Winder building by a man named McDonald, formerly a disbursing clerk in the office.

Morris was shot through the heart and died almost instantly. McDonald, who did the shooting, then cut his own throat and shot himself. Before doing so he had a desperate affray with the watchman of the building, who tried to arrest him. The watchman was badly beaten about the head with the murderer's pistol. Samuel McDonald, who did the killing, had been the second disbursing clerk in Morris' office, but had been reduced. It was brooding over this that led to the tragedy. Morris had been auditor for the navy department, but was transferred to his present post a year ago on account of his good record.

HOME IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—The home of Frank P. Morris, who was shot and killed this afternoon, was in this city. He was formerly engaged in business here and had for a long time been recognized as a prominent and leading republican. He was appointed three years ago as auditor of the navy department and subsequently was transferred to a similar position in the war department. Mr. Morris was about 50 years of age.

CONDEMNED TO DIE IN CHAIR

EDWARD RUTHVEN SENTENCED IN CLEVELAND.

Desperate Colored Murderer Will Be Electrocuted—Confined in Cage at Trial.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—Judge Neff, in criminal court today, sentenced Edward Ruthven, colored, to be electrocuted April 12, 1901, for the murder of Patrolman Shipp. Shipp discovered the negro in the act of burglarizing a residence and tried to arrest him. Ruthven killed the policeman and escaped. He was finally captured at Indianapolis. The trial attracted widespread attention owing to the fact that Ruthven was confined in an iron cage while he was in court.

ALL NATIONS CONTRIBUTED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22.—Every nation that was represented at the Paris exposition has contributed a portion of its exhibit to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and several countries have presented their entire exhibit. Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, director of the museum, has returned from Paris, where he went in October to obtain donations. The city had appropriated $20,000 to pay the freight of contributions from Paris to this country. Dr. Wilson stated that when he left Paris 400 cases had been packed for transportation and that these, together with many other cases still unpacked, would begin to arrive in Philadelphia in a fortnight.

A SUCCESSOR TO RIDLEY.

London, Dec. 22.—Worsley Taylor, conservative, has been elected to represent the Blackpool division of Lancashire in the house of commons, in succession to Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was home secretary in the late ministry and who, according to parliamentary usage recently relinquished his seat in the lower house on being elevated to the peerage with the title of Viscount Ridley and Baron Wensleydale.

FIRE VICTIM DIES.

New York, Dec. 22.—Carrie Hawley, the 14-year-old girl who was burned in public school 44 yesterday while playing Santa Claus, died today.

The Last Two Great Days ....Before Christmas,

SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

Will be the Greatest Sale Days of the Year.

and we urge as many as can do so, use the less crowded early hour of the day for shopping, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

We still have a very complete stock notwithstanding the unusually large business of the past week.

Xmas Bargains in Ladies' Fur Scarfs, Collarettes and Children's Fur Sets.

100 Seal Fur Scarfs at $1.69 each, worth $2.50.

50 Seal Fur Collarettes at $1.48, regular value $2.00.

50 Seal Collarettes worth $5.00, at $3.50 each. Others from $5.00 to $15.00 each.

Children's Fur Sets—An entire new line on sale tomorrow at $1.25 to $5.00 a set.

Big Sale French Flannel and Silk Waists and Petticoats.

Ladies' $5.00 French Flannel Silk Embroidered Polkadot Waists at $3.98.

Ladies' Silk Waists at $1.98, regular value $7.50.

Ladies' fine Imported Mercerized Petticoats for this sale $3.98, worth $5.00.

Ladies' Knit Petticoats, wonderful values at 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Christmas Sale of Fine Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, nice natural wood handles and steel rod and cover, at $1.69, regular value $2.50. Others from $1.00 to $5.00 each.

Men's fine Umbrellas in all the newest style handles, at $1.00 to $3.50 each.

Dressing Sacques, Outing Flannel Night Robes, etc.

Ladies' $2.50 Dressing Sacques reduced to $2.00. Others at 50c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

All Ladies' and Men's $1.25 Outing Flannel Night Robes reduced to $1.00.

Ladies' $1.00 Outing Flannel Night Robes at 85c.

Ladies $1.25 fine Cambric Night Dresses at $1.00.

A Sale of Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders.

Men's 75c value Dress Shirts at 50c.

Men's White and Colored Dress Shirts, very choice new styles, at $1.00 each.

Men's 50c value Neckwear at 25c.

All 75c Neckwear in Tecks, Puffs and Four-in Hands at 50c.

Men's Fine Suspenders at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Men's Fine Muslin Night Shirts, the greatest values ever shown, at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Mufflers at special sale prices—25c up to $2.00 each.

A Great Sale of Christmas Handkerchiefs.

500 doz. Ladies' 15c Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs go on sale tomorrow at 10c each.

300 doz. Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered and Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, worth up to 25c, at 15c.

200 doz. Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered and Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, worth up to 50c, choice of lot 25c.

Men's 75c Initial Silk Handkerchiefs reduced to 50c.

Bargains in Gloves and Mittens.

Ladies' Mocha Lined Mittens at 50c and $1.00 a pair.

Ladies' and Misses Kid Mittens and Gloves, extra value, at 50c.

Men's Silk and Wool Lined Kid Gloves at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, worth $1.00, at 75c a pair.

Our Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1.00 a pair look and wear like the $1.50 kind.

Golf Gloves and Wool Mittens for Ladies, Men and Children, all at special prices.

Sale—Jewelry, Pocket Book and Sterling Silver Novelties.

Ladies' $2.50 Solid Gold Birthday Rings, now $1.00.

Ladies' $1 Solid Gold Rings at 50c.

Pocketbooks and Chatelaine Bags. Nowhere else will you find such values at 25c, 50c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Dolls, Fancy Pillows, Pillow Tops, Fancy Garters, Opal Ware, Hosiery, Underwear, Ladies' Wrappers, Dress Skirts, Irish Point Table and Dresser Covers, Battenberg Center Pieces and Sideboard Covers, etc., cheaper here than anywhere else.

WELKER & NABLO,

SCHMITZ BLOCK. - - - - 118 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Stationary Firemen—Regular meeting of No. 40 at Main and Clinton streets.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of No. 136 at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive No. 27 K. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 32.

Masonic Temple—The Bollman Stock company in "Help Yourself," by Carl Reuter Kerger.

A revolt on the part of the cape Dutch at the present time would be a more serious matter to England than if it had occurred a year ago. Have Kitchener's methods brought on this danger?

While it may have no bearing on the constitutional issues involved in that case of "fourteen diamond rings," it might not be devoid of public interest to have full information as to the manner in which United States soldiers in the Philippines accumulate stocks of jewelry.

It is an odd thing that no Omaha police were on watch about the Cudahy home the night the kidnaped boy was returned to safety. Whatever danger to young Cudahy might have attended an attempt to catch the conspirators when they appeared at the lantern to get their money, there could have been no risk in arresting the scoundrels after they had liberated the boy.

At last the envoys at Pekin have reached an agreement, which it is to be hoped will be final. Nothing now remains for the diplomats to do but to serve the agreement on the Chinese plenipotentiaries. After that [illegible] there will be as nearly interminable delay as the latter can manage to create.

A firm of poultry dealers down in Baltimore declare that they have succeeded in "cornering" the turkey market. A corner which deals in foodstuffs in common use is a form of speculation decidedly objectionable, but a corner in the turkey market just before Christmas is nothing short of a crime, even though it might not be recognized in a court of law.

The letter of Count Esterhazy, notorious in the Dreyfus case, made public in the course of proceedings to secure an allowance for his wife from her mother, proclaims the most pitiable condition of the former military gallant. The count persistently proclaims his innocence while talking of suicide, but offers no proof of his statements likely to satisfy the public, or even his former friends. The thing he makes clear is the depths to which he has fallen. Starting in life with an honored name, a fair fortune and exceptional talents, Count Esterhazy chose a career of dissipation. When his private means were exhausted he resorted to questionable practices to continue his mode of living. The logical results followed. The man is a miserable outcast and his once honorable name serves no purpose but to drag in the mire that surrounds him. He has sank to a level where there is nothing to look forward to but death, and he is afraid of that.

The occupation of [illegible] in the Transvaal, the invasion of Cape Colony by Boer forces, and an outbreak on their part in Natal, combine to make a poor Christmas outlook for John Bull. The war office is [illegible] reticent about the situation, but there is leakage enough to feed the opinion that Lord Kitchener is [illegible] urgently for heavy reinforcements, and there is every indication that the war in South Africa has reopened on a serious scale.

It is always edifying to read the London Times' elucidation of the constitution of the United States. Just now it is quite displeased at the bad manners of the senate in meddling with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it assures Mr. McKinley that "if he has the courage of his convictions he has only to exercise his undoubted constitutional rights in order to render the proceedings of the senate fatuous." The Thunderer is evidently under the impression that the president alone has the constitutional right to make treaties and that it is an impertinence for the senate to interfere with him. But this misconception is not strange when we see that it is shared by very many American newspapers that might be expected to know better. The president makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The frame of a treaty—as prepared, for example, by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote is not a completed action. It is only a preliminary. The treaty is not complete, on the side of the United States, until the senate has had the opportunity to give its advice as to changes or its consent to the form submitted, and it is not complete on the other side till ratified by the home government. The senate is not impairing any agreement, because none has been reached. And the president's constitutional rights do not extend beyond the senate's consent.

The efforts of the German agrarians to exclude American grain in the same manner that American meats have already been barred from the empire promise to be crowned with success. An agreement has been entered into with the government for a duty on grain that will greatly lessen if it does not altogether stop the importations from America. Germany produces only about two-thirds as much wheat as it consumes and it can hardly hope to make the production meet the requirements. So perhaps the day may come when the Germans will be only too glad to get American grain, even without compelling it to pay duty. A big European war would change the situation materially.

WILL TOUR THE HOLY LAND

REV. J. L. LEEPER WILL AGAIN VISIT THE ORIENT.

Will Act as Representative and Lecturer for "The Interior"—Leaves March 9th.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, has decided to accept the offer of the Interior to tour the holy land in the capacity of its representative and lecturer with a party of forty that will leave New York on March 9th. The party is now being made up for the tour, which will occupy 111 days.

Rev. Leeper visited the orient about two years ago and his lectures and articles in several magazines have attracted widespread attention. Mr. Leeper has been writing a series of papers on his tour for the Interior, illustrated with pictures taken by him, which are said to be the best that have ever been produced. The publishers of the Interior some time ago decided to form this party and Rev. Leeper was asked to accompany it as lecturer and representative for the publication, on account of his knowledge of the places to be visited.

A very handsome itinerary of the trip, illustrated with pictures taken by Mr. Leeper, has been issued by the publishers of the Interior and may be had by application to them. It includes pictures of the ancient ruins in Egypt and views of historic places in the holy land. A list of the countries to be visited and of each day's program is given.

During his last trip through the holy land and other points in Asia, Africa and Europe, Rev. Leeper took several thousand pictures and he expects to add many new ones to his collection during the coming tour. Mr. Leeper will make an extended tour of Germany and will visit the places associated with the life of Martin Luther, the great reformer, upon which it is his intention to write a book.

Following is an extract taken from the itinerary issued by the Interior:

"The Interior proposes to introduce a new feature and which will be of the greatest value to the party by supplementing the services of the conductor and local guides with those of a competent American gentleman who will accompany the tour as their representative and lecturer. For this purpose we have secured the services of J. L. Leeper, D. D., who is an experienced oriental traveler and familiar with the points embraced in the tour. He has written and lectured much upon his travels, his articles having appeared in the pages of the Interior, the Biblical World and other periodicals, and have been reproduced in the Review of Reviews. He has recently launched the finest art publication that has ever appeared on Bible lands. Dr. Leeper speaks with a clear, articulate utterance and his graphic descriptions by the way will be of the greatest profit to the members of the party."

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

WHERE'S A WHAT? 19-22

John Vesey has gone to St. Joseph Mo., to spend Christmas with friends.

Misses' Diamond Rings, $2.50 upward. Broadway Jeweler. 1914

"HILF DIR SELBST" GREAT HIT

BIG AUDIENCE AT THE TEMPLE LAST EVENING.

Mr. Kerger's Play Given a Flattering Reception. Is a Production of Merit.

"Hilf Dir Selbst," (Help Yourself) a German play from the pen of Karl Reuter Kerger, city editor of the Freie Presse of this city, was presented for the first time in Fort Wayne at the Temple theater last evening, before a large and enthusiastic audience composed in the main of the German residents of the city. The reception was most cordial and hearty and judging from the favor with which it was received last evening, there is every prospect of a long and successful career for the piece.

The Bollman Stock company, who presented the play last evening, comes from Detroit, Mich., where the play was first staged, and where it scored a great success at the German theater. The company is a most capable one and its rendition of the piece was most artistic.

The scene of the play is laid in Kansas and it is a splendid portrayal of German life in America. There is a well defined plot, and the piece is full of interesting situations, both amusing and pathetic. The opening act shows the farm home of Feldmann, who is the leading character in the piece. The part of Feldmann, the rugged old German farmer, is strongly presented by Leopold Jacobi. Miss Lena Brasch played the part of Mrs. Feldmann, and Miss Klara Strauss appeared in the role of the farmer's pretty daughter. Theodore Bollmann, the leading man of the company, made an excellent lover, "poor but honest," who makes every endeavor to win the pretty Anna, and who, of course, is finally successful. Thompson, the American farmer, is the villian, the part being played by Moritz Eisemann, and he holds a mortgage for a thousand dollars on the farm of Old Feldmann. Thompson is also in love with Anna, and proposes to cancel the mortgage if old Feldmann will give him his daughter in marriage. Margaret, the girl who has been betrayed by Thompson, was artistically portrayed by Miss Amanda Blum.

The climax is most interesting. Heinrich, the devoted lover, appears with sufficient money to pay off the mortgage and Old Feldmann, who has been cast down in the depths of despair by his misfortunes, in his joy at being delivered from his troubles consents to the marriage of his daughter and the faithful Heinrich and healths are drunk all around.

The play is certainly a strong one and it scored a decided hit last evening. Several times during the evening the author, Mr. Kerger, was called out in front of the scenes, and in the third act was presented with two large laurel wreathes by friends in appreciation of his excellent work.

The play will be presented at the Temple this evening, and there should be a big audience. It is the first time that a play written by a Fort Wayne man has been presented in this city, and this fact should be duly appreciated, as well as the thorough excellence of the play itself.

Mr. Bollmann has decided to make a tour of the country with the play which, he says, is the best German production ever presented in the United States. Mr. Bollmann has received many urgent offers from managers of German theaters in large cities to appear and he has already made a selection of a circuit which will include nearly all the large cities in the west. The play [illegible] above the average, the company presenting it is composed of artists and under these considerations there is every reason to believe that "Help Yourself" will be one of the most successful plays produced this season.

KARL REUTER KERGER.

Mr. Karl Reuter Kerger, the author of "Hilf Dir Selbst," was born in Westphalia, Germany, January 26, 1861. His father, who was a lieutenant in the army, was killed during the Danish-Prussian war, and his mother died when he was three weeks old. Adopted by his uncle, he received a good education. When eighteen years old he left home, went first to England, from there to Porto Rico and Cuba, and landed finally in the United States. He traveled all over the country, visited almost every large city in the United States, writing sketches and novels for German papers in this and the old country. Finally he settled down in Evansville, Ind., where he edited a German paper; left after two years for New Orleans, where he accepted a position as city editor of the German Gazette, and three years later (about two years ago), came to Fort Wayne and took charge of the local columns of the Freie Presse.

It was the Se Amantes club which was organized Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Danehy. The name was incorrectly given in The Sentinel last evening.

van Houten's Cocoa

Easy to Make—Easy to Digest and of Exquisite Flavor, Strengthening, Refreshing and most Economical in use.

We are prepared to supply our friends and patrons with

Calendars

In addition to Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.....

Our office will be open every evening until January 1st, 1901. Please call and get a calender.

Lennart & Zorbaugh,

No. 81 Calhoun St., 2nd floor.

Christmas Joy for a Thousand Homes.

Here's a right royal welcome for Kris Kringle—the King of Hearts. A shower of rich remembrances gathered from the best markets of the world. We will leave it to you—was there ever such a Yule-tide show as this—ever such a treasure stocked store in Fort Wayne? We've done our best for you, and this week's whirlwind of unprecedented value giving will stamp this as the greatest of all Christmas Happenings.

Open Every Evening Until After Christmas.

The Pape Furniture Co.

26 To 30 EAST BERRY ST.

NEWS GATHERED IN COURTS

Thomas Lord et al. sue Herman Hohnholz et al. to recover on account in the sum of $100.

Mary A. Kolker has commenced action for divorce from John H. Kelker. She also asks for $300 alimony and the custody of their two minor children. Abandonment and cruelty are alleged.

In the case of Jesse Grice vs. the United States Mortgage and Trust company, Judge Aiken, special judge, has ordered the publication of the deposition of J. F. Scheil.

A. C. Nierman, Adam Schlagel, Martin Didion, Henry Grabner and Charles Scherer, all court house employes, were this morning sworn in as deputy sheriffs. Their duties will be confined to the building.

Catherine Wendling, recently adjudged to be of unsound mind, has been accepted by the authorities of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Richmond.

Catherine Schele et al. have sued Charles Donnelly, an infant, for partition.

William Scott has commenced suit against Edward Lee for possession of premises and damages. Demand, $100.

The county commissioners this morning established the Gutman ditch No. 1 in Perry and Cedar Creek townships. On Monday they will be in session again and will receive bids for the county printing, stationery and bound books. The competition is among three local concerns. At the same sessions they will also receive bids for furnishing coal for the power house.

The Pleasant township teachers are holding an institute today in the Elektron building.

Superintendent Young reports that nearly all the county schools will be closed next week and a few will continue the Christmas vacation until January 2.

THE MINOR COURTS.

Justice France this morning fined A. Polsier $5 and costs for hunting on the premises of David Hall without first having obtained permission of the owner. This is the last of a long list of persecutions by the same parties against various unsuspecting sportsmen.

A colored saloonkeeper named Bradshaw, doing business on Clay street, was charged with selling liquors during hours proscribed by law. After hearing the evidence Justice Huser dismissed the case.

Frank Offutt, of this city, is on trial in Justice Huser's court charged with harboring a horse afflicted with glanders. John Wilson, a farmer near Ossian, some time ago traded a horse with Offutt, receiving for his end of the deal a glandered horse, which was afterwards ordered killed. He sued to recover the value of the horse, but was defeated in his suit on a technicality. He now seeks to get even by instituting criminal proceedings.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

GERMAN WARRIOR DIES.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—Count Von Blumenthal, the oldest field marshal in the German army, died last evening on his estate at Quellendorf, duchy of Anhalt.

UP-TO-DATE

In every respect is the man or woman having their clothes made by G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. Any garment would make a handsome Christmas gift. 27tf

WHERE'S A WHAT? 19-22

For the holidays a complete line of fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles at Loesch's Drug Store.

REDUCED FARES VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Excursion tickets will be sold Dec. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25 th and 31st, 1900, and Jan. 1st, 1901, via Pennsylvania Lines, account Christmas and New Year Holidays, good returning until Jan. 2d, 1901. 18-20-22

Misses' Diamond Rings, $2.50 upward. Broadway Jeweler. 1914

U. S. Stamps are most valuable and give best premiums in the world. 1848tw1t

GERMS IN YOUR THROAT

are the direct cause of all LUNG TROUBLES.

DR GEO. LEININGER'S FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE COUGH CURE

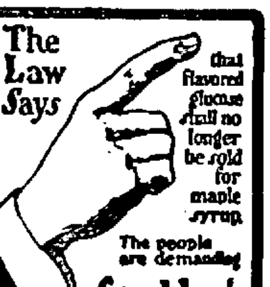
FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE KILLS THE GERM!

DR GEO. LEININGER'S FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER

Sold on an Absolute Guarantee.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS or direct from The Dr. Geo. Leininger Chemical Co., Chicago.

The Law Says that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup.



The people are demanding Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup True, Pure and Delicious.

FREE

SCUDDER SYRUP CO., CHICAGO.

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

NOW ON SALE TO

Florida

and the

Gulf Coast

Write for folders, descriptive matter, etc., to

C. L. STONE,
General Pass. Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

..CHRISTMAS PRESENTS..

Of all descriptions. Stoves from $1.00 up. Skates from 15c up. Jewelry, Watches, Rings at your own price. 23 West Main St.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC

FINE OFFERINGS AT CITY CHURCHES TOMORROW.

The Notable Programs to Be Rendered at Baptist, First Presbyterian and Plymouth Churches.

At the Baptist tabernacle tomorrow a program of Christmas music will be a special feature at both morning and evening services. The choir for the day will consist of Mrs. Lulu Snider Johnson, whose beautiful soprano lately delighted an audience at the Temple; Miss Margaret G. Johns, of Van Wert, Ohio, contralto; Clint Wilson, tenor, and Sam R. Taylor, bass, with Prof. Rienzi Thomas at the organ.

Miss Jones has a voice of great promise, a contralto of the pure type, deep, powerful and sympathetic. She is a pupil of Prof. Hugh Owens, of Ada, Ohio. The day's program will include the following numbers:

—Quartets.—

"Arise and Shine, for Thy Light is Come" .... Buck
"Sing, O Heavens" ..Bertnold Tours
"Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning" ....Dudley Buck
"O, Zion That Tellest Good Tidings" ....Dudley Buck
"Peace of God" ......Charles Gounod

—Solos.

Soprano Solo—Selected.........
Mrs. Lulu Snider Johnson.
Contralto Solo "Face to Face"..
....Herbert Johnson
Miss Margaret G. Jones.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Lovers of classical music will be given an opportunity of hearing one of the finest sacred concerts ever given in Fort Wayne at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. The choir will sing Gounod's "St. Cecelia" communion service. This will be the first time this master piece has ever been given in English in Fort Wayne. It is considered to be one of the grandest sacred works ever written and rehearsals have been held for several weeks. A synopsis follows:

"Lord Have Mercy" ....
Trio and chorus.
"Glory be to God on High"......
Soprano, tenor and bass solos; trio and chorus.
"The Creed" ....
Trio and chorus.
"Holy, Holy, Holy" ....
Tenor, solo and chorus.
"Blessed is He" ....
Soprano solo and chorus.
"O Lamb of God" ....
Soprano and tenor solos and chorus.

The following program will be rendered at the morning service:

Anthem—"Shout the Glad Tidings" .... Schnecker
Offertory—"To Victory" .... Neidlinger

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The choir of Plymouth Congregational church will render the following special programs tomorrow:

—Morning.—

Gloria, Mass in B flat.....Farmer.
The Birthday of a King..Neidlinger

—Evening.—

Break Forth Into Joy.....Simper.
To Victory...............Neidlinger

The choir is composed of the following: Soprano, Miss Elsie Johnson; contralto, Miss Eula Davis; tenor, Tom Snook; bass, O. A. Phelps; organist, Miss Rose Rohrbaugh.

CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS.

The following program will be rendered by the Sunday school of Christ's Lutheran church at the church Sunday evening, December 23. This will be the annual Christmas celebration:

Organ voluntary ....
Anthem .... Choir
The New Testament Story of Christmas .... Pastor
Prayer .... Pastor
Song .... School
Recitation—"Christmas Greeting" .... Clyde Stout
Recitation—"The Snow Bird's Christmas" .... Irene Kelsey
Solo—"Songs After Silence"......
.... Bessie Stout
Exercise .... Primary Class
Offering for benefit of church.
Song .... School
Recitation—"How to Prevent a Mistake" .... Carl Thain
Solo—"Where the Christmas Presents Grow" .... Lulu Meyer
Recitation—"Telling the Christmas Stories" .... Hazel Smutz
Guitar solo .... Grace Hudson
Duet—"Shining for Jesus"......
..Ethel Lechler and Maude Stout
Recitation "The Star" ....
.... Louise Phisidner
Solo—"The Angels' Anthem"....
.... Grace Thain
Recitation—"Greedy Jim, or the Tale of a Christmas Stocking"
.... Otto Seibert
Selection .... Choir
Benediction ....
Call of classes and distribution of treat.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

ABBEY'S Effervescent SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.

AS AN APERIENT.— One to two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of tepid water before breakfast, or on an empty stomach.

Charles G. Purdy, M. D. states: "The most effective and elegant aperient Salt for clearing the Gastro-intestinal tract, is Abbey's Effervescent Salt. It is the only one which I have found suitable for children, and for my own use. I have never found a preparation so satisfactory."

Sold by most druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.
Room 3, 11 Murray Street, N. Y.
Booklet free on request.

HERMAN KLEINSORGE DEAD

BARNEY WOEHNKER YIELDS TO PARALYSIS.

Mrs. William Lauer Answers the Summons—Deaths and Funerals of the Day.

Herman Kleinsorge, a well known citizen who has been a resident of Fort Wayne since 1862, died at 11:30 o'clock last evening at his home, 134 High street, at the age of 63 years, 9 months and 3 days. Mr. Kleinsorge had been in poor health for some time and his death was due to a complication of diseases.

He was a native of Missouri, and during the civil war was a soldier in Company H, of the Twenty-sixth Missouri volunteers. His wife has been dead some years and a daughter passed away but two months ago. There are three surviving children: Will, Theodore and Louise. Deceased was for many years employed by the Peters Box and Lumber company, but of late has lived a retired life.

The funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from Trinity Lutheran church. The interment will be at Concordia.

LAUER.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Lauer, wife of William Lauer, died at 9 o'clock Friday evening at the family residence, 154 Smith street, at the age of 19 years. Mrs. Lauer's death was due to heart trouble and it followed an extended illness.

Surviving are the husband and eleven children William, Fred, Amos, John, George, Peter and Charles Lauer, Mrs. Katherine Stoll, Mrs. Mary Coling and the Misses Elizabeth and Minnie Lauer.

The funeral services will be held Monday morning at 7:30 from the residence and at 8 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church, of which the deceased was a member.

BECKES.

Susie Beckes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Beckes, who reside on the Bluffton road, two miles southwest of the city, died at 10 o'clock Friday evening from paralysis of the heart, at the age of 11 years and 2 months.

In addition to the parents, the surviving relatives include four sisters Jennie, Frances, Katie and Edith. Deceased was a pupil at St. Patrick's school in this city.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

RICHARD.

Harold A., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Richard, died last night at Hope hospital from exhaustion, at the age of seven days. The father of the little one is a bookkeeper for C. C. Schlatter & Co.

Funeral services were held this afternoon.

WOEHNKER.

At 9 o'clock Friday evening Barney Woehnker succumbed to paralysis, from which he has been a sufferer for nearly a year, and passed away at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Woehnker, 205 East Washington street. Mr. Woehnker was a well-known clerk and was formerly employed in this capacity at the Fruit House and other establishments.

His age was 34 years, 6 months and 14 days, and surviving are the widow and one daughter. There are also six brothers—Fred, William, Henry, Frank, John and Herman. Mr. Woehnker was a member of St. Mary's church and of the Retail Clerks' union.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Schmidt.—Funeral services of Frederick William Schmidt will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 130 Smith street, and at 2:30 from Zion Lutheran church.

Rubin.—Funeral services of Mrs. Max Rubin will be held from the residence, 1.0 West Main street, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. No flowers. The interment at Lindenwood is private.

Hitzeman.—Funeral services of Elmer Hitzeman will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, on Wall street, and at 2 o'clock from Emanuel Lutheran church.

Lawrence.—Funeral services of Alexander Lawrence will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of Louis Diether, 267 West Wayne street. Rev. Dr. Henson will officiate.

ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS.

Summit City encampment No. 16, I. O. O. F., held its semi-annual election of officers Friday evening, and the following selections were made: Julius Lindeman, chief patriarch; Charles Heller, high priest; E. A. Towsley, senior warden; L. H. Crawl, junior warden; G. W. Loriger, recording scribe; Charles Stolte, financial scribe; O. W. Doswell, treasurer.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

We have engaged Mr. Francisco, an experienced maker of all kinds of Ice Cream, Puddings and frozen dainties. This department will from now on be able to fill the largest and most exacting orders. Mondamin Meadows Dairy Co., Fairfield ave. and Baker St. Bell telephone 822; Home 101C. Give us a trial for the holidays.

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritualist society will hold services in the hall in Elektron building, on East Berry street, each Sunday during December. Lyceum, 9 a. m.; lecture and tests, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Clayman, of Louisville, will serve the society for December. Come and hear her. Take elevator. Admission 10 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Perfect left at noon today for Xenia, Ohio, to spend the holidays.

SOCIETY LADIES

Use Peruna for Catarrhal Derangements.

Mrs. C. H. Buck, 2525 Douglas street, Omaha, Neb., writes:

"I have used Peruna and can cheerfully recommend it as being the best remedy for catarrh and general debility that I have ever used." Yours gratefully,
Mrs. C. H. Buck.

Peruna is applicable to catarrh of any mucous surface of the body in all stages. From the slightest catarrhal attack or cold to the most chronic or pronounced case of hypertrophic form Peruna is a specific.

Men and women are subject to catarrh. Women are even more subject to catarrh than men. This is due to many causes. The chief cause is the delicacy of her organism, as compared to man. The extreme sensitiveness of the mucous lining of every organ of a woman's body is well known to physicians. This explains why, in part at least, so few women are entirely free from catarrh.

A vast multitude of women have found Peruna an indispensible remedy.

Miss Helen Murphy, a popular society woman of Oshkosh, Wis., is an ardent friend to Peruna. The following is a letter written by Miss Murphy, and gives her opinion of Peruna as a preventive as well as cure for catarrhal ailments:

Oshkosh, Wis.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—"About three months ago I contracted a severe cold at an evening reception, which settled on my lungs and threatened to be very serious. As my mother has used Peruna with good results, she sent for a bottle for me and I found that it gave me blessed relief. Before the second bottle was consumed I was well.

"We keep a bottle of it on hand all the time and when I have been out in inclement weather, I take a dose or two of Peruna and it prevents my taking any cold and keeps me perfectly well." Yours very truly, Helen Murphy.

Miss Lillian Roenheld, a graduate from the Conservatory of Music Paris, as the violin soloist of the Chicago Germania Club. Miss Roenheld used Peruna as a tonic, when run down by overwork. She speaks of it in the following glowing terms:

Chicago, Ill.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—"I cannot give too great praise to Peruna. Last winter my nervous system became so overtaxed from constant overwork with my violin that my right side seemed partially paralyzed.

"I naturally became very anxious and consulted my physician. After giving me a couple of prescriptions without effect, he advised me to try Peruna, and I am glad to say it effected a speedy and permanent cure.

"Although the past year has been a severe tax on me Peruna has kept me strong and vigorous." Yours truly,
Lillian Roenheld.

"Health and Beauty," a book treating on diseases peculiar to women, sent free to any address by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

PRIZE WINNERS

AND BASS SWEEPSTAKE CATTLE NOW BEING SOLD FOR X MAS BEEF AT THE ECKART MARKET

Every holiday season the Eckart Meat Market, corner of Main and Harrison streets, makes an extra effort to supply their customers with remarkably fine Christmas beef. This season they have eclipsed all former efforts and have secured a number of the herd of M. A. Judy, of West Lebanon, Ind. These cattle are all of the world famous Aberdeen Angus breed and every one was a prize winner in the recent Chicago stock show. They have also secured a number of the sweepstake winners of the J. H. Bass Galloway herd. This will, undoubtedly, be the finest Christmas beef ever sold in this city and the Eckart Bros. deserve great praise for their enterprise in securing such magnificent cattle. The meat is now on sale at their meat market, corner of Main and Harrison streets. 20-3t

WHERE'S A WHAT? 19-22

TRADES COUNCIL, ATTENTION!

The Trades Council will meet at its hall Sunday afternoon, December 23, at 2:30 o'clock, as ordered at last meeting.

C. F. BAKER, Pres.
J. J. E. MILLER, Sec.

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO., FINE FURNITURE.

Put on four delivery wagons this morning in order to get their goods out for the holidays. Call and see them. Great line at 111-113 Calhoun St. 21t2

UNCLE SAM STAMPS will not quit business. Get their premiums. 10-4t

You will please him with a box of Gold Seal Cigars for an Xmas present. 20t3

That elegant Perfume, Bouquet Wayne, only at Loesch's Drug Store.

The wives and daughters of Branch 103, C. K. of A., will please come to Liberty hall December 23, 1900, at 2:30 p. m.

LADIES COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE—A good route in Nebraska. Apply, 72 Cherry St. 4tf

A Few Don'ts.

Don't put off buying your Christmas presents until the rush commences and then have to make your selections in a crowd.

Don't think of buying anything in the line of Furniture and Carpets without selecting it from the one great stock in town.

Don't forget that if you have cut glass to buy and want the dazzling white diamond effects, in the very latest cuttings, that you want to buy it from Foster's art room.

Don't tire yourselves running around town to find elegant Bric-a-brac, for in Foster's art room there is about as much shown as in all the other stores in town put together.

Don't fail to remember that useful presents for the holidays are generally the most acceptable, but that at our establishment you can find either the useful or the ornamental just as you prefer.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

Special Sale Today and Monday....

We will offer for sale today and Monday the following:

108 LADIES' SOLID GOLD SET RINGS AT ....98C CASH
52 LADIES' SOLID GOLD SET RINGS AT ....$1.08 CASH
75 LADIES' SOLID GOLD SET RINGS AT ....$2.95 CASH
130 SOLID GOLD RINGS, ALL KINDS, FROM.....98C TO $7.00 CASH
1 lot fine WATCH CHARMS, CHAINS, EARRINGS at very low prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Long's Novelty House,
97½ CALHOUN ST. First Door South of Fruit House.

For Up-to-Date Xmas Goods
IN THE WAY OF
Hats, Gloves, Ties,
Canes Umbrellas, Hosiery,
Mufflers, Shirts, etc.,
See the immense line we carry......

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,
84 Calhoun Street.

We Want to See You

And you want to see us this evening. We are sure that we have what you want and you will be glad that you bought it of us.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are absolutely pure, delicious and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are sold everywhere.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER MASS.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
TRADE-MARK

California Winter Resorts

Coronado, Pasadena, Catalina, Santa Barbara, Monterey and others.
Islands as bewitching as Capri, a coast as gay as the the Riveria, mountains rivaling the Alps.
A winter climate surpassing that of Egypt and Algiers.
Sumptuous hotels with accommodations for thousands of guests.
For illustrated pamphlets, address,
General Passenger Office.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.
No 1 W. Columbia St.

A FAMILY FIGHT

AN AFFRAY IN SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SON ASSAULTS HIS FATHER

ABSALOM SAPP USES KNIFE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

OTHERS ENGAGE IN MELEE

WARRANTS SERVED, BUT COMBATANTS BEDFAST.

Maysville, or a farm house near Maysville, was the scene of a fight a few days ago that stirred up the neighborhood and put the biggest half of the Sapp family hors de combat. As soon as the belligerents are able to get out of bed they will tell how it was to Justice Bullerman, the date of the relation of the narrative being set for December 20th. Frank Sapp, a son and neighbor of Absolom Sapp, one evening visited the father's house and appropriated a lot of nice wine, which he immediately stowed away where it would do the most good. He liked it so well that he went back next day to get some more, but was caught in the act by the elder Sapp, who refused to allow him to have any more under any circumstances, saying he was drunk then. This enraged Frank, who proceeded to paste the old gentleman on the jaw, knocking him down. The old gentleman recovered his second wind and went for Frank, who handed his paternal ancestor a few more flooring him again. Then the women of the house took a hand in the scrimmage and for a while there was a merry time on the Sapp farm. Young Sapp managed to get in another solar plexus punch and for the third time the old man went to grass. He recovered and got hold of a knife, with which he made things merry for a while, inflicting a number of severe cuts on his son. Affidavits followed and this morning Constable McDaniel went to Springfield township to arrest the parties. He found the father in bed, with a face bruised almost beyond recognition, while Frank was laid up nursing his wounds. The arrests were made, but neither party was able to leave the house, so they were allowed to remain on their own recognizance. Neighbors say that Frank committed the assault while drunk and that the old gentleman acted only in self-defense.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Potter are at Chicago.

Winter is supposed to commence today and to a rank outsider it looks as though it was making a mighty poor start.

Among the arrivals at the Randall are W. J. Dean, of Geneva; D. S. Hoffman, of South Bend, and C. F. Scoville, of Auburn.

F. E. W. Schelmann and W. J. Ungemach have been at Hartford City for several days on business for the Fort Wayne Gas company.

Mrs. O. E. Mohler and family have gone to Huntington to spend the holidays. Mr. Mohler will join them in a few days for a short visit.

Theodore Thorward and family left today for North Manchester, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bechtold, formerly of this city.

John H. Franke, jr., will arrive this evening from Peoria, Ill., for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Franke, at 103 St. Martin's street.

Garrett Herald: "Marion Teagarden, of Fort Wayne, formerly a Baltimore and Ohio engineer, is visiting in the city with Thomas and Harvey, who are sons of his."

The Mulquern dancing academy will give a reception Tuesday evening in honor of its pupils and friends. A Christmas tree will be a feature, and punch will be served.

Miss Katherine Wheelock, who is attending college at Staunton, Va., arrived in the city last evening to spend the holidays with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. K. K. Wheelock.

Alvin Raines, of Livingston, Ky., will arrive in the city today to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fairfield, and on Wednesday evening will occur the marriage of Mr. Raines and Miss Ida Fairfield. Rev. Dr. Fair will be the officiating clergyman, and Alfred Holsworth will play the wedding march.

An exciting runaway occurred this morning on Calhoun street, near the Pennsylvania depot. A gentleman driving a spirited horse hitched to a light buggy, was coming south and when opposite the Pittsburg baggage room, collided with a farmer, who was crossing the street in a heavy farm wagon. The buggy was upset and the occupant was thrown out, but he escaped injury. The rig was slightly damaged.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Wheat was dull and steady. Receipts were liberal, exhibits steady and world's shipments, 7,000,000 bushels, were moderate. May opened ⅛@¼c lower, at 72⅞c, touched 72¾@72⅞c and reacted to 73c. Local receipts were 115 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 524 cars against 412 a week ago.

Corn was fairly active and easier on good weather and the receipts, 641 cars, none of which were of graded contract. May opened a shade down at 35½c and sold to 35¼c. January opened ⅛c lower at 30c, holding steady. December opened unchanged to ⅛c down at 38⅛c to 38c, dropping sharply to 37⅛c.

Oats were dull and a trifle easier. May opening a shade lower at 23½@23⅝c and holding at that figure. Receipts were 248 cars.

Provisions were dull and barely steady. January pork opened unchanged at $12.20, touched $12.25 and reacted to $12.17½@12.20. January lard opened unchanged at $6.62½, holding at that figure, and January ribs opened a shade lower at $6.27½, holding steady.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Dec., 70⅛c; Jan., 70⅝@70⅞c; Feb., 71c; May, 73⅛c.

Corn—Dec., 37⅜c; Jan., 35⅞c; Feb., 35⅛@35¼c; May, 35⅛c.

Oats—Dec., 21⅝@21⅞c; Jan., 21½c; Feb., 22c; May, 23⅛c.

Pork—Dec., $11.15; Jan., $12.20; May, $12.15.

Lard—Dec., $7.20; Jan., $6.80; May, $6.87½.

Ribs—Dec., $6.37½; Jan., $6.27½; May, $6.37½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.60; No. 1, $1.58; Dec., $1.58; May, $1.57.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.25@6.00; poor to medium, $3.65@5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; cows, $2.40@1.00; heifers, $2.50@1.50; canners, $1.75@2.35; bulls, $2.40@1.30; calves, $3.75@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.20@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.40@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; Monday, 38,000; left over, 3,543. Market about steady; top, $4.95. Mixed and butchers, $4.55@4.95; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.95; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.35@4.60; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.90.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Comptroller Bergdoff made all the city employes happy this morning by distributing the December pay roll a few days in advance, so as to enable the men to more thoroughly enjoy their Christmas. This included all departments, police, firemen, street and park employes and the city officials themselves. City Engineer Randall at once bought himself a new red toy balloon, while Lieutenant Lapp is speculating on the purchase of a new tin whistle.

Joseph Derheimer was next to the lowest bidder on an $18,000 sewer contract at Warsaw yesterday. He was about $1,100 out of the way. He says he is ready to go ahead with the South Wayne sewer as soon as the difficulty with Contractor Adams is fixed up. He has no doubt that Mr. Adams will be here next week and make satisfactory arrangements for the immediate completion of the work.

PACKARD PIANOS ENDORSED AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 19th, 1900.

The Packard Co.:

Gentlemen—Before leaving Fort Wayne I want to express to you my great admiration of the Packard Piano. After having used one in my teaching for the past three years and the fine quality having appealed to me so thoroughly thus I have decided to purchase one of your style A Packard, to be sent to my future home in Sedge, Iowa, and I am sure I will derive much pleasure in using it, as I find your pianos have an artistic tone quality that appeals to one's musical taste for that which is of the best. I have no hesitancy in recommending your piano to all intending purchasers. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. PER DAHL.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

When Justice Tancey presented himself at the city hall this morning to preside at police court he found that he had drawn a blank. The police had but one person in custody, a woman who was found by Officer Strodel asleep in a hall in the top story of the Bass block. She told a very straight and candid story and is apparently unused to the ways of the world in general and city life in particular. She appears to be a hard-working woman and says she came here from Union City, hearing that Fort Wayne is a good place to secure work. She went about the city yesterday, and that evening went upstairs in the Bass block. Being very tired from the day's exertion she sat down in the hall and fell asleep. She was found snoozing peacefully by the officer about 11 o'clock after she had slept some hours. The officer examined her thoroughly and believed her story. They do not believe she is a tramp or adventuress and allowed her to depart in peace in search of work.

The police at Lima have sent out photographs and descriptions of one James Hurley, who is wanted in that city by the officers. His face is not known to the local officers.

The sheriff of Jackson, Mich., reports the theft of a horse and buggy, but does not charge Marvin Kuhns with having stolen it.

The house employes of A. H. Perfect & Co., the wholesale grocers, this morning presented Mr. Perfect a handsome office chair as a Christmas gift.

The friends of Mrs. Sophia Bryson, formerly of 56 Bare street, will now find her at home at 116 West Wayne street.

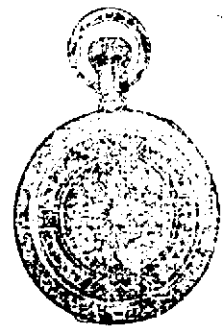
Crowds Testify
That We Keep Our Promises.

A Deluge of Bargains.....

Today in Watches, Diamonds, Rich Cut Glass, Silverware, Fine Jewelry, Rings, etc. We are wholesale dealers, show the largest stock and save you money.

A ring of beauty

Is a joy to the giver and receiver. Engagement and Wedding Rings, Birthday and Christmas Rings. Over 1,000 to select from at one-half price and less. Come in and see these beautiful Rings.



This elegant solid gold watch.....

Only $17.50; worth $20.00; with any make of movement you want. Other styles in Ladies' or Gents' from $3.50 to $50.00. Elegant Ladies' Gold Watch Chain, only $2.00, worth $3.50. Other styles Ladies' Long Chains from $1.00 up to $20.00.

Special Christmas offer on gold glasses, etc.

Our entire line of $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00 Glasses go at $4.00. This includes best quality of crystalline lens.

Our $2.50 line of Aluminum Spectacles go at $1.50.

These prices are very special and will continue during December only.

Some of Our Specials:

Our entire line of $1.00 and $1.50 sterling silver souvenir spoons only 75 cts.

Sterling silver handle tooth picks only 35 cts.; worth 60 and 75 cts.

Ladies' fine gold hat pins only $1.00; worth $2.50.

Very fine silver shaving mug, gold lined, only $2.50; worth $4.50 and $5.00.

Extra fine silver smoking set, finely gold lined, only $7.00; worth $12.00.

Ladies' or gents' extra quality gold umbrellas, $5.00 to $7.00; worth $10.00 to $12.00.

1,000 solid gold pearl pearl handle, only 75 cts. each; worth $1.50 to $2.00, and so on.

Extra small ladies' gold watches

Only $7.50; worth $13.50. Guaranteed in every respect.

A perfect beauty and an excellent time-keeper. Open face Silver Chatletten, only $4.00 up.

We have many other bargains too numerous to mention. Come, see for yourself.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler. 79 Calhoun St.

HOLIDAY HARDWARE!

CUTLERY — We took great pains to make this department complete and are in position to show the finest line of Cutlery between New York and Chicago. 1,000 patterns to select from.

SCISSORS — Henckles Twin Bros. Scissors, in all Patterns. Manicure, Button-hole, Lace and Embroidery.

SHEARS — Complete assortment of J. Wiss & Sons' Company Shears.

RAZORS — We carry the celebrated Henckle and Tree Brand Razor. Gem Safety Razors in Sets.

SILVERWARE — To close this line out we will name prices Which Will Enable us to Do S.

SKATES — Barney and Berry Ice Skates.

WATCHES — We have them from $1.00 to $5.00.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

Leading Cutlery Dealers of Indiana.

22 Calhoun St.

Cold Weather
And Coal and Wood Goes Hand in Hand.

I have large quantities of CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG and MIXED HARD COAL and SOFT COAL. Also plenty of good DRY WOOD. I sell at lowest prices. I will deliver a big load of dry Mill Wood for $1.50. Call or phone me. You will come again.

W. M. Wells,
Corner Main and Clay Sts.
Home phone 1504. Opp Old Fort.

Special Sale on Trimmed Hats....

I will sell any and all Trimmed Hats at cost and less. Plumes, Fancy Feathers, Birds and everything in the Millinery line.

Sale to commence Friday, Nov. 30.

Mrs. J. W. Fahnestock,
128 Calhoun St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrival of the Greatest of All.

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN FORTUE TELLER.

I desire the public to know that I will only be in the city until Saturday night, Dec. 29. Don't miss the opportunity, but call and see him before leaving and be convinced for yourself.

NO. 115 HARRISON STREET.
Near Washington St.

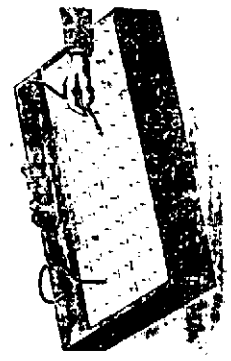
If you are skeptical go and have a reading with him. He will certainly astonish you and send you away marveling at his strange powers. If you are in doubt or worried concerning business affairs, or concerned about the health of your husband, wife or children, or any important undertaking you are about to go into, go to Lima. He will tell you how it will terminate and will advise and help you to your best interests.

He will reveal past, present and future. You are not requested to do any writing, as the Professor has the ability to and does state the facts just as he sees them. He needs no cues, practices no frauds and advertises no impossibilities. Satisfaction guaranteed. All business strictly confidential.

Charges are 50 cents for all. Come early and avoid waiting. Cut this ad out, it will not appear every day. In city a short time only.

Call and see him before leaving. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

ELEGTRIC QUESTIONER.



Answers by Electricity.

Funny, Entertaining, Instructive.

Price, $3.00.

All kinds of Electric Toys.

W. A. BRAUN,
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
Home Phone 397. 123½ Calhoun St.

W. C. CLERKEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received a full line FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

JANUARY 1st, 1901.

plants another milestone in the road of your life and ours. We hope that our relations as dealer and customer will continue as pleasant in 1901 as in 1900—it shall be our effort to make them so. Anything in meats or poultry you may buy of us will be the best we can get anywhere. Is your New Year's toy order in?

ECKART MEAT MARKET
COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

H. M. METZGER,
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 563.

Mack O. Byers is at home from St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky., and will spend the holidays with his parents on Superior street.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be misled by imitations. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A REAL

GRAPHOPHONE

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept 30

88 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Meyer Cycle Co.,

Authorized Agents,

39-41 W. BERRY ST.

FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL, WOOD, KINDLING, ETC.

—Call On—

GEO. H. KRUDOP.

Both Telephones 135.

Prompt service at all times.

When You Need Your Physician...

Especially at night, you can save time by using our telephones, for the night bell at the side door on Washington boulevard, gives you access to it at any time.

OSCAR S. RHOAD'S,

The Druggist.

107 Broadway, S. E. Cor. Washington.

Try The Sentinel "Want" column.

Special Bargains!

Can save you 25 Per Cent. on

Suits, Overcoats & Trousers.

..Give us a call..

THIEME, The Tailor,

39 E. Columbia St.

MERIT RECOGNIZED

P. G. NICKOLAI PROMOTED IN ALTON'S SERVICE.

FOREMAN OF BOILER SHOPS

AT THE LARGE WORKS LOCATED IN BLOOMINGTON.

A WABASH FIREMAN HURT

WAS STRUCK BY MAIL POUCH THROWN FROM TRAIN.

P. G. Nickolai, a former Fort Wayne boy, has just received a nice promotion in the shops of the Chicago and Alton company, at Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Nickolai is a boilermaker, a trade he learned in the Pennsylvania shops in this city when the late Uncle Jimmy Hewes was boiler foreman. His gang foreman was Capt. J. C. Kensill, now temporarily retired because of an affection of the eyes. Mr. Nickolai left this city eight years ago, going directly to Bloomington, where he has been employed ever since as a journeyman boilermaker.

A few days ago the master mechanic called him into the office to inform him of the good fortune which awaited him. He was made foreman of the boiler department of the Bloomington division of the road, a position of responsibility and one which has as an emolument a very comfortable salary. This bit of news will be welcomed by the many friends of Mr. Nickolai in this city. He is a brother of Engineer F. E. Nickolai, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road.

MANY PASSES TO BE CUT OFF.

Orders were Friday sent throughout the territory of the Western, Central and Trunk Line Traffic associations to the effect that hereafter no passes, either annual or trip, shall be issued on account of independent car lines. Small railroads are also to be cut off from such provisions. This action is taken in pursuance of the decision reached at the recent meeting in New York.

RECEIVED SCALP WOUND.

Edward E. Tierney, machinist in the Pittsburg shops, had his skull laid bare for a space of two or three inches last night. A sledge hammer, which he was wielding, slipped from his hands and dropped upon his head with the result mentioned. The company's surgeon was called to dress the wound, to close which he had to take several stitches. Mr. Tierney will be unable to work for a few days. The accident happened at 3:30 o'clock last night.

ENGINEER CRAZED.

Engineer McQuestion, of the Wabash, while seated at the breakfast table at his boarding house in Peru yesterday was seized with temporary insanity, and threw his watch at Mrs. Abner Kirsiman, with whom he was boarding. He also procured a butcher knife and came near cutting several persons. He was called to go out on the road fifteen minutes before he suffered the attack. Late news from Peru is that Mr. McQuestion is improving and will be all right again in a few days.

FIREMAN PARKS HURT.

C. Parks, a local fireman on the Wabash, was standing on the station platform at Roanoke last evening, when No. 5, the westbound fast mail, passed and dropped some mail pouches. One of the sacks struck and knocked Mr. Parks down. He was severely injured about the body, hips and legs and was unable to complete the run into this city. He came here on the local and left soon afterwards on No. 3 for Peru, where he entered the company's hospital. He will probably be able to resume work in a week or two.

NEW CONNECTING LINE.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company has closed a contract with the Pennsylvania Construction company for the building of a line which will connect Clearfield, Pa., on the New York Central, with Keating, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad. This is said to be only the first of a number of short lines which the New York Central is contemplating to throw into Pennsylvania as connecting links between its own lines and the Pennsylvania and other lines in the state.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL.

News from all parts of the country is to the effect that holiday travel this year beats all previous records in that line. It is the heaviest in the history of Fort Wayne lines and the same condition prevails elsewhere. A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Not in the history of Texas railroads has there been such a rush of holiday travel. Every train leaving the Union depot is crowded to the guards, no matter which direction, but the majority of the excursionists are going north and southeast."

SHIPPING DYNAMOS.

The Fort Wayne Electric company is putting in a number of electric light plants, included being an arc plant at Topeka, Kas.; an arc plant at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and an incandescent plant of 1,500 light capacity at Spencerville, Ohio. The machinery transformers, switchboard and station equipment for these plants were sent to their respective destinations today.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Bert Olds, the electrician, is in off the road for the holidays.

There were two sections each of Pennsylvania trains 15 and 21 this morning.

Machinist Alex Henderson, of the Wabash shops, and his wife will spend Christmas in Columbus.

Joseph Junk, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of sickness in his family.

Boilermaker L. M. Murray, of the Pittsburg shops, will visit his parents at Delphos, Ohio, next week.

Joseph Slater, who had been in Ohio in the interest of the Bass works, arrived home this morning.

Blacksmith Peter Huntine, of the Bass works, has been quarantined. His eight-year-old daughter has the diphtheria.

John J. Beugnot is in Chicago today on business connected with the motive power department of the Pennsylvania.

A. Krueper, machinist apprentice in the Wabash shops, will be the guest of his uncle at Springfield, Ma., on Christmas day.

Passenger Engineer Frank Higgins, of the Pittsburg, burned one of his hands yesterday and will be off duty a couple of days.

Pittsburg Engineer P. E. Malone is sick and off duty. Engineer C. E. Englen, who had been sick, reported for duty this morning.

Walter Jones, a Purdue student, arrived here last night and will spend the holidays with his parents, Engineer and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

J. E. Bash and C. Weidemann, car builders, and R. T. Vordermark, freight house truckman, of the Pittsburg, are off duty on account of sickness.

Machinist Herman Regel, of the Bass works, went to Cambridge, Ohio, today to do some work which will probably consume a week or ten days.

J. Ross Gardner, a yard foreman of the Pittsburg, is making a tour of the several yards on the Pennsylvania lines, inspecting couplers. He is in Chicago today.

L. S. Taylor, jr., son of the general superintendent of transportation of the Pennsylvania, arrived here last evening and will spend a week in hunting quail.

J. H. McConnell, clerk at the Pittsburg freight office, is entertaining his brother, J. C. McConnell, of Chicago, who stopped here for a short visit while en route to his old home in Ohio. The visitor travels in the west for a wholesale house.

Nickel Plate Engineer Joseph Bracht is in Toledo visiting his sister.

George L. Louthain, Nickel Plate switchman, is sick and unable to work.

Machinist J. H. Ault resigned his position in the Wabash shops yesterday.

Nickel Plate Conductor George B. McCormick is taking a lay-off to attend to private business.

Pennsylvania Brakeman Irwin B. Ames has taken a two weeks' leave of absence from his duties.

Fred Reynolds, of the Electric works, will spend Xmas with relatives in Muskeegon, Mich.

Machinist E. Cheviron, of the Wabash shops, will go to Detroit tomorrow to spend the holidays with relatives.

Engine 635, a compound, and simple engine 1470 left the Wabash shops yesterday, after a general overhauling.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, has gone to California for a four weeks' stay.

Machinist Robert Kinnaird, one of the oldest men in term of service in the Wabash shops, is off duty on account of sickness.

Supt. J. B. McKim, who had been attending to some railway business in Pittsburg for two or three days, returned home last evening.

Conductor Charles Spangler and Brakeman J. J. Auth, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a leave of absence, the latter until after the holidays.

Charles E. Myton has resigned his position, that of a brakeman, on the Nickel Plate. It is understood that he has something better in sight.

Brakemen A. Ake and W. Jenner, who were in the Nickel Plate passenger service a few days, resumed their places in the through freight service today.

Joseph Nichter, who has been employed in the Wabash shops as a machinist for many years, is in Peru today attending the funeral of a friend.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Rosenberry will be the guest of his parents in Pennsylvania during the holidays. He has not visited his old home for several years.

Harry Blankenbiker resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. He was off duty a couple of weeks on account of the sickness and death of his little child.

E. C. Roberts and James Allen, machinists, who were transferred from Springfield to Fort Wayne to work in the Wabash machine shop, will return to their former home today.

The round-trip rate for the Epworth League meeting at San Francisco is to be $47.50 from St. Louis and $50 from Chicago. Tickets will be sold July 8-21, good returning until August 31.

R. M. Sheets, who for some years has had charge of the terminals of the Pennsylvania at Chicago, on Jan. 1 goes to Pittsburg as superintendent of the Pitsburg Junction road, a responsible position.

C. A. Scott will engage in the cigar and tobacco trade on South Calhoun street about the beginning of the new year. He recently resigned his position on the Pennsylvania after a service of twenty years.

J. H. Barrett, once superintendent of a division of the Panhandle, more recently general superintendent of the transportation department of the Southern railway, will return to the Pennsylvania January 1.

Again the east has come west to get a railway official. George W. Vaughn, the newly appointed division engineer of the New York Central's Pennsylvania division, is a graduate of the Panhandle.

William Corbett, of the Evansville and Terre Haute, who on Jan. 1 will become superintendent of the middle division of the Chicago and Alton, began his railroad career as a track laborer on the Erie in 1873.

Engines 35, 131, 185, 189, 260, 262 and 333 were turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today. During the same period engines 5, 19, 44, 130, 276, 629 and 909 were taken in for repairs.

Mrs. C. E. Campbell, as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Campbell, a fireman, who was killed in an accident at Colfax, has compromised, the Big Four company paying $1,500. The suit brought was for $10,000.

H. Faller, a switchman, resigned his position on the Pittsburg road yesterday. Next Wednesday he will leave for Larwill, Ariz., where he will take a similar position. Ed. Benedict, a cousin of Mr. Faller, is at Larwill and has secured the latter a position. Mr. Faller is afflicted with rheumatism and he makes the change in the hopes that it will relieve him of that malady. He was formerly employed four years in the Nickel Plate yards.

Mr. Parks, of Chicago, returned to that city today. The Bass works have just completed a big contract for sand pumping machinery for a firm in South Milwaukee and Mr. Parks was here several weeks inspecting the work.

F. H. Hartman has returned from Schenectady, N. Y., where he went to study the switchboard department of the General Electric company's works. A similar department is to be established in the works of the Fort Wayne Electric company.

Lobbyists of the railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other western states will be kept busy this winter to prevent the enactment of laws making the maximum rate for the transportation of passengers 2c a mile, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Joseph Carry, the old blacksmith, who has worked in the Pittsburg shops ever since they were established, is gradually growing worse and the chances are against his recovery. He is unconscious today. Mr. Carry is at his home on Holman street.

Will Brown, a gentleman whose business brings him to Fort Wayne every month, will be married next Tuesday to one of our young ladies, whose name the reporter could not learn. Mr. Brown is paymaster's clerk on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, yesterday instructed the shop foremen to close their respective departments at noon Monday in order that the men may have an opportunity to do a little Christmas shopping. This order was gladly received by all employes.

President E. L. Russell, of the Mobile and Ohio road, has issued a denial to the rumor so extensively circulated that he contemplates resigning. He says present conditions on the road are more cordial than they have ever been in the twenty-five years of his service with the company.

Passenger Conductor Reilly Evans has resumed his run on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, having concluded a ten days' vacation. With Mrs. Evans and their daughter, Mr. Evans visited relatives in Mansfield, Crestline and Toledo, and attended the golden wedding celebration of his parents.

The Chesapeake and Ohio now has the largest single railway terminal in the world, representing an investment of $8,000,000, and the improvements making will cost $2,500,000. Extensive improvements for 1901 are under consideration. This great terminal was practically founded by M. E. Ingalls while president of the company.

It pays to look well to the interest of your employer, no matter what the work is. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas road has just awarded a number of men for excellent work, including being a gold medal to the best roadmaster's division, $70 to roadmaster, $00 to section foreman, $50 second best section, $40 to third best section. The Pennsylvania has followed this plan also for a number of years and finds it very satisfactory.

O. P. McCarthy, general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, who, with General Passenger Agents Smith, of the Lake Shore; Ruggles, of the Michigan Central; Crane, of the Wabash, and Lynch, of the Big Four, compose the committee appointed by the Central Passenger association to consider rates on account of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, says no action has been taken as yet, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Charles Kickley, machinist, for several years employed in the Wabash round house, resigned today and will take a position in the Pittsburg shops at an advanced salary in a few days. He is an expert in his line of work and when telling of the contemplated change, The Sentinel's informant added that the "Wabash is losing a good man."

CHINESE CREW DISCHARGED.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Eighty Chinese, of the crew of the transport Hancock, have been discharged by the government and will be returned to China on the steamer Coptic. The Hancock now has a crew of white men, all of them American citizens.

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

The last chance to obtain Stafford's Cyclopaedia, 15.00 cash; or $2.00 per month.

Waverley Novels $2.00 per month and either one of Harper's periodicals free for one year.

10 vol. Chamber's Encyclopaedia for $12.50. 30 vol. Britanica for $30.00.

Harper's History of War in the Philippines, $1.00 per month.

At STAHN'S, Y. M. C. A. Building.

21-2t

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

STABBED ELEVEN TIMES.

Ironton, O., Dec. 22.—August Miller stabbed Henry Holliday eleven times today at the Yellow Popular lumber mills in Coal Grove. They quarreled over a stacking bar which both wanted. Miller was arrested. Holliday probably will die.

F. R. Garrison, general passenger agent of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, is at the Wayne.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CALIFORNIA

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS IN PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS.

Scenic Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday and Thursday via Colorado Springs and Salt Lake to California and Pacific Coast Points.

Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These are improved Tourist Cars carried on Fast Trains. For full information, map, itinerary and "Tourist Dictionary," address

PERRY GRIFFIN, 415 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Nov10-Sat and Wed-13t.

Some Biscuit and Cake

are light, sweet and wholesome, while others are sour, heavy, bitter, unpalatable. The same flour, butter, eggs and sugar are used; what makes the difference?

It's all in the baking powder

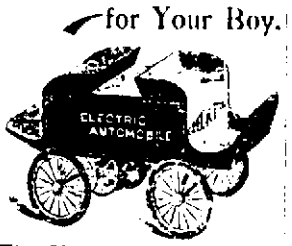
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

can be depended upon always to make the food light, sweet, delicious and wholesome. This is because it is scientifically and accurately combined and contains the purest grape cream of tartar, the most healthful of all fruit acids, used for a hundred years in the finest leavening preparations.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Note.—There are many alleged cream of tartar baking powders upon the market sold at lower prices which prove, upon analysis, to be alum powders in disguise. Alum is a corrosive poison which must not be taken in the food.

Just the Thing for Your Boy.



The First Miniature Electric Automobile of America....

IT TEACHES, AMUSES AND GIVES GREAT PLEASURE

PRICE $5.00.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC TOYS.......

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

123½ Calhoun St. Home Phone 397.

Be Ready Boys

For the Cold Wave

And be the first on the ice with a new pair of our

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

All sizes of Ladies' Skates

Call and see our Big assortment of Skates

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

9 E. Columbia St. Near the Corner Calhoun St.

ALL ABOUT SHIRTS.....

We are showing hundreds of new, nobby styles of men's colored stiff bosom shirts. A nobby shirt will be appreciated by any young man. We carry a complete line of the "Elgin," "Silver" and "Faultless" makes. Strong line at 50c, $1.00, $1.50.

Reuben S. Patterson.

Rurode's

Only One More Day....

Then happy people in happy homes enjoying the pleasures of Christmas. We must do an enormous business in this one day, but with our facilities everybody will be served quickly and pleasantly. There will be many money-saving chances this last day.

Many delightful gift goods will be found in every department.

Stationery for Xmas.

You'll find many attractive things here in the fine box writing papers and choice little fixings for the writing desk, such as paper weights, ink stands, paper cutters, blotters, penholders, etc. Our showing of fine stationery is exceedingly attractive and nothing makes a prettier gift.

Leather Goods.

An almost endless assortment of pocketbooks, purses, card cases, chatelaine bags, shopping bags, traveling bags, etc., in all kinds of leather and all shapes and sizes.

Handkerchiefs.

One can't have too many handkerchiefs, as a gift they are always acceptable. You'll find them here in immense variety. Prices from 5c up to $5.00 each with many prices between. Special values in all linen handkerchiefs, plain and embroidered at 25c and 50 each.

Fancy Goods.

Their name is legion. You'll find them all over the house. Between the pretty things, useful and ornamental, the best expression of Xmas cheer is a graceful gift, gracefully given. You'll find many happy thoughts here at prices that will rend a gift-giving a light task upon your purse.

China & Glassware.

A very attractive display of art ware, fancy china, cut glass and bric-a-brac on second floor.

Do not forget the Children.

It costs but little to make them happy. You'll find here a [illegible] assortment of dolls, toys, games, books, etc., that will please the little folks.

Men's Furnishings.

Our men's furnishing department is full of very happy thoughts in the way of men's fixings, and you'll find the swellest neckwear, choice styles in fancy hosiery, men's gloves, men's night shirts, etc., all priced right.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

[illegible] Swartz is [illegible] days in Chicago. She left this [illegible] in company with her sister [illegible] Mrs. J. A. Swartz. You can buy him a Xmas box at [illegible] one of Gruber's famous cigars put up in all sizes. He will appreciate the gift. 20-3t

Skelton's Xmas Candies.

Nice Soft Gum Drops, 5c lb.
Holiday Mixed Candy, 7c lb.
Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb.
Fruit Drops, Mixed, 10c lb.
Daisy Mixed Candy, 10c lb.
Jelly Beans and Lozenges, 12c lb.
Cinnamon [illegible], 12c lb.
French Kisses, 12c lb.
French Cream Bon Bons, 15c lb.
Cocoanut Bon Bons, 20c lb.
Sugar Sand, all colors, 15c lb.
Chocolate Cream Drops, 15c lb.
Assorted Flavors Hand Made Chocolates, 25c lb.

Hand Made Creams, 1-lb. boxes, 25c

Skelton's Xmas Trees.

A Christmas tree loaded with presents for the little folks is a firmly established custom with the American people. We have made arrangements for this feature of the holiday trade, having bought a big stock and can furnish you with trees ranging in [illegible] 10 feet.

Open nights until Christmas.

Skelton's Grocery Co.,
25 West Main Street.

A Dress Suit Made at Mautner's

Contains every feature of excellence ever put into an evening suit, and yet it costs you considerably less than you are usually asked to pay.

The difference is not in the workmanship or material, but in the tailor's idea of profit.

We call the attention of the ladies to our superb line of fancy vestings. They are certainly a very acceptable Christmas gift.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms	650
Business Office	173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Forecast for Indiana—Rain late tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday afternoon or night; high southwest winds and squalls.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. W. Lake and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Decatur.

M. Guy Langtere has returned from Purdue university to spend the Christmas holidays.

A class for the study of German will be organized at the Y. W. C. A. shortly after the holidays. The educational classes of the association are enjoying a vacation until after the holidays.

On Sunday morning Rev. J. W. Bailey will preach a special sermon to children on "The Drawing Power of the Cross." Rev. Bailey will use a magnetized cross to illustrate the sermon.

Rev. J. W. Bailey, of Plymouth church, will go to Lockport, N. Y., his former home, on the 30th, where he will officiate at the wedding of the daughter of Hon. I. H. Babcock of that city.

Twenty-five ladies of the Turner club perpetrated a pleasant surprise serenade upon Mrs. William Hahn, of West Main street, last evening. Mrs. Hahn left today for a visit with her daughter at Cleveland.

Bethel Evangelical Sunday school will give a Christmas entertainment on Sunday evening at 7:30. The emblems, cup, cross and crown will be a feature of the decorations. An excellent program will be given.

CANDIES, NUTS AND FIGS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Nice French Mixed Candy, 8c.
Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb.
Fancy Cream Candy, 12c lb.
Cream Bon Bons, 15c lb.
French Mottoes, 12½c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c; Giant, 10c lb.
Sugar Toys and Fruits, 18c lb.
New English Walnuts, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts and Taragona Almonds, 14c qut.
New Mixed Nuts, 14c qut.
Choice Smyrna Figs, 11c lb.
Fancy Smyrna Figs, 14c lb.
Fancy Candies, 5-lb. boxes, 85c.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

A garden and poultry farm, two and one-half miles north of city, on the St. Joe road; capacity for 2,000 chickens. Everything ready to start in poultry and garden business. Will take city property for part pay. Farm with garden and poultry included will net from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. Will give ten years for payment; price reasonable. Remember, this is a chance to buy a farm that will pay out in less than half the time offered. Look after this at once, as a delay of time may lose you this chance. Enquire on the farm.
SCOTT DINGMAN.

SILK SUSPENDERS.

Just received a large assortment of Men's Silk Suspenders, put up in boxes of one pair each.
Special price, 45c pair.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

CANDY. CANDY. CANDY.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

THE NEW KEYSTONE HAS CANDY BY THE TON

Good Mixed Candy, 5c lb.
Pure Stick Candy, 8c lb.
[illegible] 5c lb.
Fancy Butter Taffy, 10c lb.
The best Chocolate Drops made, 15c lb.
Fancy New Nuts, all new, 18c lb.
Layer Raisins, 20c lb.
Fancy Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Fancy Naval Oranges, 35c doz.
Extra Select Oysters, 25c can.
Extra Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Kalamazoo Celery, 22c doz.
Fine dark Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qt.
Fine Baldwin Apples, 35c pck.
We have the finest dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese in the city, at
THE NEW KEYSTONE.
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

EGGS DOWN.
OYSTERS CRANBERRIES
CELERY
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY

Large Select Oysters, 25c can.
Large Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qt.
Fine Blanched Celery, 23c bunch
Fresh Country Eggs, 24c dozen.
Fresh Country Butter, 20c lb.
Nice Drawn Turkeys, 10c lb.
Nice Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Nice Drawn Chickens, 9c lb.
GREATEST GROCERY CO

Tonight. Tonight.

Here is Great Bargain Fun in Our Big Cloak Room.

The selling starts sharp at 7 o'clock. Come before the great rush is on, for it's sure to come with such prices as these on best quality goods. THINK OF IT.

Ladies fine cloth winter jackets that were $10.00 to $12.50 for $6.39

Think of this for ladies' finest cloth jackets that were $15.00 to $16.50 for $7.50

Think of this, ladies' long, new, swell, automobile coats that were $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50 for..$9.00

Think of this, ladies' nest plush capes that were $12.50 to $15.00 for .... $[illegible]

Think of this, ladies' finest plush capes, elegantly trimmed, that were $18.00 to $20.00 for $9.90

Also remember all misses' and children's wraps, fur scarfs and collarettes all go at deepest cut prices ever known.

Money cheerfully refunded for any garment bought of us and not found to be as cheap or cheaper than you could buy a garment or like quality in any store in Fort Wayne or Indiana.

TAFT,
YOUR CLOAK, FUR AND SUIT STORE.

ICE CREAM AND ICES

For the holidays at the Chicago Bakery. We will have the following flavors of Creams and Ices for holiday week. In the manufacture of our Ices we use only the finest French glaced fruit and pure fruit juices.

ICE CREAM.	ICES.
Vanille.	Pineapple
Chocolate.	Lemon
Strawberry.	Orange
Peach.	Cherry
New York.	Raspberry
Tutti Frutti.	Apricot
Hazelnut.	French Fruit Glace
Bisque.	Maraschino Sherbet
Coffee.	California Port Glace
Cherry.	Claret Punch

Nesselrode Pudding, Roman Punch
Fancy Baking for the holidays.
Fine Chocolates and Fruit Bon Bons in fancy boxes for Christmas presents.
CHICAGO BAKERY.
W. F. GELLER.
Both Phones 163. 22t2

The White Fruit House will be closed all day Tuesday on account of Christmas.

Mr. and Frank Rigers are visiting in Chicago.

Christmas Foot Wear.

SHOES, SLIPPERS.

Finest line of Slippers ever shown in the city.

—AT—

M. App's,
102 CALHOUN ST.

EVERYBODY

Ought to see the play written by MR. KARL REUTER KERGER, City Editor of the Fort Wayne Freie Presse.

"HELP YOURSELF"

A German American Comedy-Drama in Five Acts.
Produced by Theodore Bollmann's Dramatical Stock Company, of Detroit,

At the Temple Theatre

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, and SATURDAY, DEC. 22

Intensely interesting, exciting and realistic.

Sale of reserved seats at the box office commences Wednesday, Dec. 19. Prices 50c, 75c and $1.00.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Fraikin, of 32 Oak street, who has been very ill with rheumatism, is recovering.

Mrs. George C. Miller, of East Jefferson street, has gone to Michigan to visit her parents.

Mrs. W. G. Page and sister, Miss Daisy Clemens, have gone to Chicago for a week's visit.

Bernice, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Meyer, of 58 Charles street, is ill with scarlet fever.

A. R. Hirons, the insurance agent, left for Edwardsburg, Mich., today to join his family and remain during the holidays.

C. E. Piper, supreme scribe of the Royal League, was in the city yesterday in his official capacity. He resides in Chicago.

Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Motschmann and children go to Springfield, Ohio, on Monday morning, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Motschmann's father, Rev. J. G. Treitz, over the holidays.

Henry R. Wolfe, foreman at Belden-Larwill works, has gone to Chicago to visit his wife. Mrs. Wolfe is suffering from an attack of grip, but if she is sufficiently recovered in a few days she will accompany her husband to this city to make it her future home.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George A. Ketchum and Vivian Latham.
Harry E. Greene and Alice M. Daly.
William L. Eunice and Mary H. Griffin.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS AND CHICKENS.

Fancy Dressed Turkeys.
Fancy Dressed Geese.
Fancy Dressed Ducks.
Fancy Dressed Chickens.
Give us your order. We give you Uncle Sam Trading Stamps and our prices are as low as any one's.
THE NEW KEYSTONE.
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Just received a nice line of Cameras and photographic supplies at Seabold's, Y. M. C. A. building. 21-2t

Gold Seal Cigars make a handsome package for an Xmas present. 20t3

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO.,
FINE FURNITURE.

Put on four delivery wagons this morning in order to get their goods out for the holidays. Call and see them. Great line at 21t2 111-113 Calhoun St.

Don't forget to order the Ladies' Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post for 1901. Don't send your money for subscriptions out of town. I duplicate any club offer.
OSWALD STAHN.
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Subscription Agency. 21-2t

All dealers have the Gold Seal Cigars in boxes of 25. 20t3

Leave your orders for fine Chocolates and Bon-Bons at A. C. Auntz's. 19t3

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 21tf

U. S. Stamps are most valuable and give best premiums in the world. 153Stw1t

SPECIAL XMAS

BARGAINS FOR MONDAY AT HILGEMAN & SON.

Oranges, Fancy Cal., 40c and 50c doz.
Oranges, Fancy Cal., 35c doz.
Mixed Nuts, new, 12½c qt.
English Walnuts, new, 14c qt.
Shelled Peanuts, 12c lb.
Dates, Hallowe'en, 8c lb.
Figs, layer, 11c lb.
Fancy Cream Candy, 10c lb.
Fancy Stick Candy, 8c and 10c lb.
Christmas Trees, 15c up.
X-mas Holly, 15c lb.
X-mas Turkeys, dressed, 10c lb.
X-mas Chickens, dressed, 9c lb.
X-mas Ducks, dressed, 9c lb.
Hot House Lettuce, 15c lb.
Fancy X-mas Celery, 22c doz.
Home Made Mince Meat, 10c lb.
We also have a complete line of holiday goods. Both phones 85.
Be sure and leave us an order.

CHRISTMAS POULTRY, OYSTERS, ORANGES AND LEMONS AT SKELTON'S, 25 WEST MAIN ST.

Turkeys, our own dressing, 11c lb.
Ducks, our own dressing, 11c lb.
Chickens, our own dressing, 10c lb.
Poultry Seasoning (pure herbs) 10c pkg.
Large Stewing Oysters, 20c can.
Large Frying Oysters, 25c can.
Tub Oysters, Solid Meats, 30c qt.
California Navel Oranges, 25c doz.
Messina Wax Lemons, 25c doz.
SKELTON GROCERY CO

"A Girl's Back."

A girl's back is the mainspring, as it were, of her health.

Nothing will so quickly take away the glow of health from her cheeks, the springiness from her step, as a constantly aching back.

The many pains and aches of the back are but symptomatic indications of sick kidneys.

Backache is the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect the cry and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will relieve the backache promptly, because they act on the kidneys. They are made for kidneys only and cure every kidney ill.

Fort Wayne Proof.

Mrs. Harriet Wolters, of 104 East Wayne street, says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

Druggists--50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Deposits Profit Free. PAYS 5 per cent interest on [illegible]. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER.
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble or carry that [illegible] aching heart when [illegible]. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what [illegible]. Never fails on matters of [illegible] affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce [illegible], lost friend, enemies [illegible]. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours [illegible] except Sunday.

[illegible] 1902 [illegible]

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.,

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster,	Andrew E. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash,	John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley,	William J. Vesey,
William F. Moseman,	Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul,	John B. Reuss,
Charles A. Wilding,	David Studebaker.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

Dr. H. T. Rink left at noon today for a holiday visit at Chicago.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Week, Monday, Dec. 24.

Daily Matinees, Commencing Christmas Day.

KING DRAMATIC COMPANY

HEADED BY KIRKE BROWN,

Presenting the following remarkable list of famous plays:

Monday evening, first time at popular prices, William Gillette's "HELD BY THE ENEMY."

Limited number of ladies admitted at 15 cents for this date only.

Grand Christmas Performances:

"Hands Across the Sea," matinee at 2:30.

"Cumberland 61," evening at 8:15.

Christmas matinee and night prices, 20, 30 and 50 cents.

Wednesday Matinee, "THE THREE GUARDSMEN."
Wednesday Night, "THE SPORTING DUCHESS."
Thursday Matinee, "MONTE CRISTO."
Thursday Night, "FAUST."
Friday Matinee, "DAVID GARRICK."
Friday Night, "THE CHERRY PICKERS."
Saturday Matinee, "STORM BEATEN."
Saturday Night, "VICTORIAN CROSS."

EACH PRODUCTION MOUNTED COMPLETE WITH ALL SCENERY.

Prices for evening performances and Saturday matinee (except Christmas) 10, 20 and 50 cents. Christmas, 20, 30 and 50 cents. Dime Matinees, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The sale of seats for the entire engagement, including the Christmas and Saturday matinees, opens at the box office Friday morning, December 21st.

Just received a fine line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses. Nothing nicer for a Xmas gift. Also a full line of Xmas novelties and latest books at reduced prices.

W. C. BAADE,
110 CALHOUN STREET.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

War With Turkey

can be avoided next week by coming to our store and preparing for the fray with a set of our fine carvers. Our Russell cutlery is made from the best steel and can slice the toughest gobbler. We have also in stock fine pocket cutlery, scissors, shears, etc., etc., made by the best American manufacturers from the finest [illegible] our cutlery [illegible].

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
—AND—
IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22. 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE

THE COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA FROM A GERMAN VIEW-POINT.

The following clipped from a German periodical shows what was expected of Count Waldersee in China:

At the moment when Count Waldersee, "high lord commander in East Asia," arrives on Chinese soil, Chaffee, Seymour, the French and Japanese, and the Russian, Austrian and Italian generals will be reduced to positions of mere automatons. Their initiative in the field and in matters of administration will be of the past, while, likewise, the commanders of the American, Russian, French, Italian, Japanese and Austrian fleets will cease consulting their own judgment and their home government. Waldersee will dictate their every movement.

And Mr. Conger, the United States special commissioner, and all the ambassadors, ministers and foreign consuls in China will be at the beck and call of Count Waldersee as much as the military and naval commanders are.

And, mark, with all his power Waldersee is responsible to no one but the kaiser, who, in his turn, is responsible to God Almighty only. At least he says so.

Count Waldersee's first duty will be to reorganize the many contingents in China that thereafter shall form a whole. Of course he will reorganize them according to German or Prussian pattern, the only one he knows, and which he considers the best. Thus the foreign generals' good will to obey the commander-in-chief and their ability to submit to orders will be sorely tried from the start, for the Germans have innumerable regulations of the martinet order of no practical value. Their discipline for discipline's sake is so trying as to lead to a great many suicides in the fatherland's army year after year, yet Chaffee will have to subscribe to it all or get out if Waldersee says so.

The kaiser has especially empowered the commander-in-chief to bounce chatreperous foreign officers of whatever rank they may hold, and the term of chatreperousness is very elastic, according to Prussian notions. Several years ago Waldersee himself was bounced by the kaiser because he dared to differ with his majesty on a strategic question. The kaiser was in the wrong, but Waldersee was disciplined out of Berlin and forced to accept an inferior post in Altona just the same.

During the battles around Tien Tsin the German contingent carried eighty pounds of equipments per head. If Waldersee sees our American troops he might think them too free and easy and command changes in their accoutrements. When the late Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince Frederick William, hurrying his troops to the battlefield of Koenigsgratz, allowed the men to open a button on the neck of their uniform, he was roundly criticised by all the generals, who suggested that he would next "permit his men to go half naked."

Waldersee's power doesn't touch a foreign commander's standing at home of course, but he can put an absolute stop to any man's military career in China. This he may do by a stroke of the pen, or by appointing a court martial.

The press in Germany is already bewailing the possibility that the German contingent may be too much exposed and that good German blood may be spilt for the benefit of other nations. The kaiser's latest decision that Waldersee shall have power to dispose of the foreign troops as he pleases puts an end to these anxieties, for he may order his "allies" to the firing line every time and save the Germans for his body guard. That was a favorite trick of the first Napoleon, whose allies were forever complaining that he used their men for gun fodder.

America has superior means and opportunities for provisioning her troops. Her sanitary department, fresh from the Spanish experiences, ought to be superior to that of any other army. Still, Waldersee, according to the official papers, will reorganize all the foreign commissariats and sanitary departments. The reichstag must be called together sooner or later to sit on the Chinese question, to approve of the expenditure already incurred and to grant or refuse new credits. If it refuses to indorse the kaiser's unconstitutional course, Waldersee may compel the allies to feed his soldiers, for he will be master of their resources. At the same time it is admitted that he knows no more about China than whatever anybody can gather from books; that he has never been under fire and has never commanded even a regiment in battle.

Duelling is a peculiarity of the Prussian army service—a great many capable officers are deprived of their lives, or of their health and ability to continue in the profession of arms by reason of this foolish and criminal custom, while a good many others are infamously dismissed because of a refusal to fight. For instance, some poltroon who is rather handy with his swords or pistols calls a brother officer, not so well skilled, a liar or something of the sort. Whether his charge against the insulted party was wanton or not cuts no figure, the aggrieved man must turn himself into a target for the ruffian—such is Prussian army law, which Waldersee may press upon the foreign contingents if he sees fit. The very fact that American officers don't believe in duels may be an incentive for their Prussian comrades to force the obnoxious custom upon them.

Though against orders, many Prussian officers discipline their men for slight offenses sword in hand, a hundred or more German soldiers are annually killed by superiors—the usual charge being that they failed to pay the prescribed honors. German command superceding American, there is grave danger of conflict between Prussian officers and American soldiers, who may fail to treat them as demigods, for a Prussian army regulation says that the officer to whom absolute obedience is refused must knock down the offender with his sword.

The Germans have declared over and over again that they will wage war like savages (or as the Russians are doing), and the foreign contingents under Waldersee will have to follow suit, of course. All of Waldersee's staff officers carry strychnine pills to poison themselves in case they fall into the enemy's hands. They don't want to be made prisoners and themselves will give no pardon. That word is not in Waldersee vocabulary. To fortify his position he has asked a German professor for an opinion in the matter. Here it is, and, as might be expected, it fully indorses the kaiser's speeches:

"The laws and restrictions of legitimate warfare do not apply to the present expedition in China," says Dr. Herman Rehm, professor of law at Erlangen university, "for the expedition is nothing more serious than armed intervention. That being the case, there are no laws of humanity and no restrictions which our soldiers are bound to respect, and which the rules of legitimate warfare impose upon civilized nations. Every enemy whether he is sick, wounded or begs for pardon, may be killed."

To this the Russians, Japanese and Italians will probably agree without much ado, as they naturally incline to cruelty, but what about the men whose greatest modern warrior said: "Let us have peace?"

The fleets as well as the armies of the different European countries and of America stationed in Chinese waters are within the sphere of Count Waldersee's influence and power. He is the lord admiral whose flag all the ships' top gallants must fly. When the kaiser went hunting for Waldersee supporters the navy wasn't mentioned, at least not in the official dispatches, but there is an agreement to make this general of horse admiral-in-chief of all the powers, according to the official German press. Even if we sent Dewey and Schley to China they would have to take orders from Waldersee.

TREES—RIGHT KIND TO PLANT.

It has often been said that a man who plants trees plants for his grandchildren, and, of course, that is not a very encouraging sort of enterprise. But there are trees and trees, and some species are such quick growers that, unless one starts at the business in old age, he may reap the profit for himself. Red oak, box elder, red and silver maple, black and honey locust, cottonwood, aspen and black willow will give useful timber in from ten to thirty years. The planter is recommended to confine his attention to a small number of useful kinds, and preferably to any that may grow naturally about his home. —Saturday Evening Post.

DISTANCE AND DANCING.

A physician with a mind for statistics has been estimating the distance covered by a woman in dancing through the ordinary ball room program, says an exchange. An average waltz, the doctor estimates, takes one over three-quarters of a mile. A square dance makes you cover half a mile, the same distance is covered by the polka, while a rapid galop will oblige you to traverse just about a mile. Say there are twelve waltzes, which is a fair average—these alone make nine miles.

Three galops added to this make the distance twelve miles, while from three to five other dances, at a half mile each, bring up the total to from thirteen to fifteen miles, this, too, without reckoning the promenade and the extras.

"As a means of exercise," says the physician, "it will thus be seen that dancing stands at the head of the list. In golf, for instance, the major part of the exercise consists in walking around the links following up the ball and yet even in golf not so much ground is covered as in an evening's dancing."

The big tunnel on the Great Northern railway in the state of Washington, is ready to use a month earlier than had been anticipated. The "bore" is 13,221 feet in length, one of the longest ever made, and it has taken three years to complete it. It has made two towns, Cascade and Arlington, on opposite sides of the mountain.

GREAT MEN'S CIGARS.

Congressmen, governors, great generals, heads of departments, distinguished judges, men famous in all walks of life, know "Chandlee," as they call him. He is W. E. Chandlee and for thirty-six years he has presided over the destinies of the little cigar store in the F street front of the Ebbitt house, says the Washington Post.

He could write an interesting book on "Famous Men and the Cigars They Smoked." Indeed, he has contemplated such a work, but has never felt that he could spare the time or undertake the labor such an enterprise would involve.

"President McKinley," he said "while he was a member of congress, was one of my best customers. He always bought one brand of cigars, and bought them in boxes of fifty. They had a Havana filler and a Sumatra wrapper, and cost him $7 a hundred. He never took the box out of the store. It was always kept on a shelf back of the counter, with his name on the box. Whenever he wanted any he would come in here and get a handful. It was generally just before leaving the hotel. I don't think he ever smoked in his room, out of deference to his wife's objection to the smoke. He spent fourteen years in this hotel, and I figure that he smoked at least fifty a week. And he smoked the same cigar when at Canton. I used to ship them to him there in 500 lots. At the rate of fifty a week for fourteen years you can see it would amount to 36,400 at a cost of $2,548. He has not bought any of me since he was first elected president. I don't suppose he has to buy any cigars. I know that all the manufacturers of cigars send him samples of their goods, and he gets more in that way than even ten such smokers as he is could consume.

"I sold many a cigar to Grant, who also picked out a big black one without asking the price and stuffed a handful into his pocket without counting them. Generals Halleck and Hooker were also heavy smokers.

"Senator Matt Carpenter, of Michigan, was one of my best customers. his bill was always $2 or $3 a day. His favorite was a big two-for-a-quarter cigar. He would frequently come in and say: 'Well, Chandlee, give me a dollar's worth more to quit on.' He always talked about stopping; said that smoking injured him, but he never did stop. His monthly bill often amounted to $100.

"Gen. Robert Williams was another good customer. He favored a cigar that cost twenty-five cents straight. He would come by here on his way to the department and get a dollar's worth. Along in the afternoon would come his orderly for a couple of dollars' worth more. His bill was always $60 or $70 a month.

"Dr. Bliss, Garfield's physician, was such another smoker as Carpenter, only he always wanted a twenty-five-cent cigar. Like Carpenter, he complained of the effect of smoking, and often threatened to stop, but never did. He got about $2.50 worth a day. He said to me once: 'Chandlee, I know this smoking is hurting my heart. Sometimes at night as I lie in bed I can hear my heart groaning like the rusty hinges on a barn door.'

"Judge Curtis J. Hillyer has smoked one brand for twenty-three years. I think that is the record for the smoking of one brand."

The Sydney lighthouse has the most powerful light of any. It is electric and of 180,000 candle power. It can be seen for fifty miles.

GEN. KING ON LAWTON

Fellow-Officer Calls Him the Finest Fighting Soldier Our Volunteers Ever Knew.

Speaking of the Philippine campaign in an address before the Wisconsin National Guard, General Charles King, famed alike as a soldier and a novelist, paid the following tribute to the memory of the lamented Lawton:

I think that no description of that campaign would ever be complete without some reference to him who came to us when the campaign itself was a month old, perhaps a little older, but who in a very short time became as well known to those volunteers as though he had been with them from the very start. We heard yesterday some talk of a feeling existing between regulars and volunteers. There was some feeling in Manila—considerable feeling, very warm feeling, and it got warmer every day that I was there, a feeling of comradeship, of marked respect of boundless esteem, that has never been broken up from that day to this and, take it right straight through I might say here and now that in that original Eighth corps, made up as it was mainly of volunteers and only four little brigades on the fighting line, there was a stand together fight together, pull together, sentiment animating regulars and volunteers alike, that made it the equal in my opinion for fighting purposes for all around service, too, as efficient, as loyal, as reliable as the blessed old Fifth corps in Cuba. (Applause.) And it was to that corps there came this soldier from the Fifth corps, stranger to nine-tenths of them. To us old regulars he was well known in all the old Indian campaigns under Crook and Miles and Merritt, and among the eager and enthusiastic young officers who gained distinction in that savage warfare I think there was not one among their number—and we used to talk it over at our camp fires time and again—who would not have accorded to him what we might call the head of the class and when he came to us in Manila there was only one fear, that he might forget that he was no longer a cavalry lieutenant or captain, that he might forget that he was a major general with a great command, and insist on carrying out the same old principle that used to render him conspicuous in the old days and, sending him always to the fore front, render him too conspicuous, too tempting a target for the Filipino rifle. That fear proved only too well founded. Heading, as I did, the First brigade of the division to which he succeeded to the command (for General Anderson had been commissioned a brigadier general in the regular army and ordered homeward to the states), it fell to my lot to be with him frequently for the first five weeks of his command. Scouting day after day and sometimes night after night over our long, thin and extending line, he had many a narrow escape, for neither counsel nor protest could influence him. He held it to be his bounden duty to see for himself the situation at the front, that he might never heedlessly and needlessly and recklessly expose the men under his command; and so, thinking always of them, he seemed never to think of himself. Boundless in energy, tireless in pursuit, superbly brave in battle, a Spartan in self-denial, a soldier in everything, lovable as a friend as he was formidable as a foe, soul and body he seemed to me cast on heroic lines—a man who won the hearts of the volunteers from the first day he served them, he lived to be the foremost fighter in the Philippines and died as had lived, at the head of his men, rounding out his career that began with the volunteers way back in 1861 that saw long, long years of splendid service in the regular army and closed at last on the narrow San Juan in front of fair Manila, the finest fighting soldier our volunteers ever knew there or elsewhere, Major General Henry W. Lawton. (Great applause.)

COLLECT THE TAXES.

The experiences which the United States authorities have had with the Cuban people who have had charge of civil matters have been disheartening, so far as a desire to see Cuba free is concerned. Havana furnishes a striking example. At the last city election there were elected a mayor and a city council, besides various other officers. The city council was put in absolute possession of the city government. In fact, General Wood gave the city a more autonomist form of government than the majority of the cities in the United States enjoy. The result has been anything but favorable, and the city council has displayed an incompetency which is appalling.

The budget for the city should have been prepared and sent in to the finance department on the first of last July. This budget should include a careful estimate of all the expenses of the city for the fiscal year, and should have served as a basis for levying taxes. This budget has not been prepared. General Wood has called the attention of the council to this delay several times, but to no avail. Not a thing has been done; the preliminary steps have not even been taken. This is not all. Notwithstanding the fact that no estimate has been made, the city council has ordered an assessment on all property to the limit. They are assessing and collecting taxes before they have prepared an estimate to give them an idea of the amount of money which will be needed to defray the expenses of government. The same is true of a great many other municipalities, and, in fact, nearly all of them are displaying the greatest incompetency in dealing with public matters. All of these questions are being carefully and deeply considered, and the annexation sentiment is rapidly gaining ground.

MYSTERY OF FISHES.

"The flight of birds has been studied time out of mind, without yielding the first syllable of its secret," said an enthusiastic amateur naturalist of New Orleans to a Times-Democrat man, "but it is not a whit more mysterious than the movement of fish in water. Their speed, their sudden leaps from fixed positions, their abrupt turns in less than their own length, the extraordinary inertia that enables them to swim against tremendous currents—these and a hundred and one other things have been the despair of every investigator. We know that such miracles are performed in some manner by movements of the fins and tail, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these organs are too small to account for the apparent power they develop. In less time than it takes me to tell it a three-inch gold fish in a glass globe will upset every law of dynamics in the text books. It does things that are theoretically impossible.

"While I was in Washington on my vacation," continued the speaker, "a relative of mine who is a designer in the bureau of naval construction told me that the department experts had made extensive studies of the movements of different fish, with a view of improving the hull lines of torpedo boats. What little data they secured proved useless when applied to working models, showing conclusively that the real secret had eluded the observers. I have a good-sized tank at home in which I keep a number of small fish, and at different times I have made some curious observations, especially as regards their speed. One of the fish is a young fresh water trout, about five inches long. On several occasions I have watched it with a timing instrument while it was making plunges for flies on the surface of the water. It would approach leisurely at not over six inches to the second, until about half a yard from its prey, and then leap straight for the mark like an arrow from a bow. The intervening distance would be covered in approximately one-tenth of a second.

"That doesn't sound very remarkable in cold figures, but imagine a steamship jogging along at about five knots an hour, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, increasing its speed to a mile a minute. The feat would be no more astonishing than that performed by my little trout, and what makes the mystery all the greater is the extremely delicate and flexible character of its tail and fins. They seem to offer no purchase worth mentioning again: the water, it is as if an ocean liner had a propeller made of gauze; yet, comparatively speaking, they accomplish more than the most powerful machinery ever built by man. When Nature gives up the secret, if she ever does, we are apt to see the true submarine boat."

ANTIQUE COINS FOUND.

Treasure-trove of an interesting kind has been found by a plowman on a farm belonging to Lord Cottesloe, close to the Ascott estates of Leopold de Rothschild, near Leighton Buzzard, England. While working on the land he turned up an earthen vessel, in which were found sixty-three ancient British gold coins, each about the size of a five-shilling piece. It is worthy of note that the largest find of ancient treasure ever made in England was at Whaddon Chase, in the same county of Bucks, where 1,200 pieces of gold, bearing the impress of the British King Cymbelins (B. C. 53) were unearthed.—London Telegraph.

DELUGE TO BE REPEATED

IN DECEMBER, 1901, THE PLANETS WILL BE IN THE SIGN OF SAPRICORN, AS DURING NOAH'S TIME.

On one of the famous Babylonian tablets appears an inscription of surpassing interest, the full import of which has only now become manifest. And yet the inscription simply informs us that Capricorn was the ruling sign in the Zodiac at the time of the Deluge—not a startling statement in itself, nor one likely to attract much attention from antiquarians and archaeologists. Quite recently, however, a copy of the inscription fell into the hands of an Oriental scholar in London, who is also an amateur astronomer and astrologer of no mean repute, and he at once saw that a wide field for speculation was here opened to him, the enigma to be solved being the question: In view of the fact that a great deluge occurred when Capricorn was the ruling sign in the Zodiac, all the planets being congregated in his sign at that time, is it reasonable to expect that another deluge will occur when the zodiacal conditions are similar?

Within a few days every noted occultist and astronomer in England had heard of the strange inscription, and ever since they have been pondering over it. The data which they have to guide them toward a solution of the problem are few but important. To quote Dr. Frank Close, late president of the Tacoma Academy of Science, "What are known as the 'Babylonian tablets' are a set of inscribed plated book leaves, written thousands of years before the Christian era, in which is given an account of the Noachian Deluge. These tablets were exhumed from the ancient city of Nineveh and are now in the British Museum in London."

Now Berosus, a Chaldean astronomer and one of the ablest men of his time, wrote a history of the Babylonian empire, in which he not only quoted the Babylonian tablets, but also declared that another flood would surely take place whenever the sun, moon and planets again occupied the sign Capricorn. That this strange prediction is of unusual interest to persons now living is evident from the fact that in December, 1901, the sun, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn will be located in the sign Capricorn, as required by Berosus, while the moon and Neptune will be in the opposite sign, Cancer, toward the end of the month.

It may be argued that the condition at that time will not be exactly the same as those which prevailed at the time of the Deluge, since neither Venus, Herschel and Neptune nor the moon will be in Capricorn. The reply to this is that Herschel and Neptune were unknown at the time of the Deluge and that consequently, even if they had been in Capricorn, neither Berosus nor any other astronomer could have chronicled the fact. Venus, moreover, is a minor planet and of little importance in such a matter, and as for the moon, though she may not be in Capricorn while the other planets are there in close conjunction, she will certainly be there for some hours about that time. The question, therefore, which many persons are now asking is, Will a second great deluge take place during December, 1901? To such an important question scientists or occultists of international reputation are very loath to reply, but a fair estimate of their views may be gleaned from the following statement in Coming Events, a London occult journal:

"The term flood or deluge," says the writer, "does not necessarily mean the total extinction by submergence of all the living creatures on the earth, but rather the submersion of a continent, such as happened in the case of the lost Lemuria and Atlantis, traditions of which all nations and peoples seem to possess. Necessarily, such a huge submersion would cause fearful tidal waves in all other lands, and to such phenomena the Noachian record probably refers. Whether partial satisfaction in December, 1901, of the conditions specified by Berosus will produce even partially similar results is a matter we may safely leave to the consideration of students."

Many persons will naturally ask, "Is Berosus a reliable authority on such a subject?" and therefore a few words about him are necessary. Professor Sayre, of Oxford, the well known Orientalist and author of "Ancient Empires," says: "Berosus was a priest of the Temple of Bel, at Babylon, and is said by Eusebius and Tatian to have been a cotemporary of Alexander the Great, and to have lived into the reign of Antiochus Soter. He had, therefore, special opportunities of knowing the history and astronomy of his country, upon which he wrote in Greek. Recent discoveries have abundantly established the trustworthiness of this Manetho of Babylon, whose works, unfortunately, are known to us only through quotations at second and third hand.

"Since a cylinder of Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, has been found inscribed in Babylonian cuneiform, while bilingual fragments of the Seleukid age have also been discovered, and a contract in Babylonian cuneiform dated in the fifth year of the Parthian King Pakoros, the cotemporary of Domitian, exists in the Museum at Zurich, there is no reason why Berosus should not have been equally well acquainted with the Greek language and the old literature of his own country. And in spite of the fragmentary and corrupt state in which his fragments have come down to us, we know that he was so. His account of the Deluge, for instance, agrees even in its details with that of the cuneiform texts."

Since the time of Ptolemy each of the twelve signs of the Zodiac has been supposed to have a decided influence over certain cities and countries, and the experience of centuries, it is claimed, proves that misfortunes always come to those cities and countries whenever malefic planets are in their signs. If this be true, and there should be even a partial flood in 1901, India, the Punjaub, Thrace, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Albania, Hesse, Mexico, Lithuania and the city of Oxford would be most likely to suffer, since they are the places over which the Capricorn is said to hold sway. Cancer, however, will be afflicted at the same time by the presence of Neptune, and by the opposition of the other planets in Capricorn and, as this sign is said to rule Africa, Scotland, Holland, New Zealand, Amsterdam, Cadiz, Constantinople, Venice, Genoa, New York, Milan and Manchester, occultists claim that these places will also be seriously afflicted in December, 1901.

Qui vivra verra.

OLDEST ORNAMENTS BEADS.

The great and mysterious Goddess of Fashion has, for some reason best known to herself, decreed that beads should come into vogue again, says Sir Edwin Arnold in the London Telegraph. That commanding whisper which comes from no visible source, and yet is heard and obeyed everywhere, has passed through the world of womankind, and the observant may already notice strings of many-colored beads appearing on the necks and breasts, the wrists and tresses, of the fair votaries of the goddess. In this her edict she goes back to a mode never really out of favor since humanity first took to self-adornment. Beads are certainly the most ancient of all forms of the bedecking of the body, unless we except the field and forest blossoms.

Nobody knows who first invented beads. Perhaps it was some primitive savage who found nuts or oak balls in the forest, drilled by the wood worm, and threaded them together on a stalk of grass. Anything and everything with a hole in it served at the beginning for beads—cowrie shells, fish teeth, claws of beasts, striped and spotted seeds and the like. But the great age of beads began with the invention of glass, and the Egyptians, Carthaginians and Phoenicians generally were skilled craftsmen at bead-making. Their methods were much the same as may be seen today in Venice or any other chief seat of the art.

With tens and scores of tons of such a prodigious trade is today conducted over Africa and other parts of the globe, and it would astonish many new wearers of beads to learn how immense is their production and how wide their distribution. Venice alone has long been accustomed to send forth every ten years 320,000 quintals of beads, worth 65,000 lire, and in many other spots a steady manufacture is always proceeding to supply the insatiable demands of Zanzibar. The dusky belle must have her ornaments substantial, since they will pass through many a rude proof in cave and kraal. And your well-make Venetian bead will practically last forever, unchanged in beauty. There must be plenty of beads worn this day in Africa which were left there by the traders of King Solomon, who trafficked to Phir, or those more daring mariners of Tyre and Sidon, who sailed for trade to the land of Punt, and perhaps even to Zanzibar.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., at which a special musical program in celebration of Christmas will be given. Morning sermon at 10:45, subject, "The Good Tidings;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. In the evening the choir will give a special musical program under the direction of Professor Miles.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m.; Christmas sermon, "Let Us Go to Bethlehem;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject of sermon, "Something Everybody Should Know;" prayer meeting on Wednesday, subject, "The Last Mid-Week Prayer Meeting of the Century." Christmas entertainment for the Sunday school at Thursday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Byrne and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Brockbridge, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45, subject, "Reasons for Rejoicing in Christmas Time;" Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. The Sunday school will give a Christmas cantata, "Christmas Fairies," on Wednesday evening.

Westminster church, two and a half squares from the court house, on West Berry street—At 10:30 a. m., sermon, "Jesus Only;" Sunday school, 12 m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30, a Christmas musical service; there will be several anthems by the Westminster quartet; Mr. Urbahns and Miss Faust will sing solos; address, "The First Christmas Morning."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church notice—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; short sermon and the administration of the sacrament or communion, 10:30 a. m.; Epworth League meeting, 6:30 p. m.; Rev. W. H. Daniel, presiding elder, will preach at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; quarterly conference Friday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, Rev. W. H. Daniel, communion service; 12.00 m., classes; 3:00 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., Christmas entertainment, beautiful songs and appropriate addresses; music conducted by Linden quartet.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Sabbath school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Epworth League, 6:30; the regular evening services as usual. The pastor will preach a special Christmas sermon Sunday morning, at which time the annual offering for the Missionary society will be taken. Annual Christmas entertainment by Sunday school on Monday evening.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Clay streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; the pastor will preach an anniversary sermon at 10:30 a. m. on the subject, "The Anthem Sung by the Angels;" classes will meet at noon; Junior Epworth League at 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; Epworth League devotional service at 6:30 p. m. and sermon by the pastor at 7:30 p. m. The Sunday school will render a Christmas cantata on Tuesday evening; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m., Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m., Epworth League at 6 p. m., Charles Smith, president; preaching at 7 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Christmas sermon in the morning to the children, illustrated with a magnified steel cross; offering for India orphans; Sunday school at 9:30; pastor's training class at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; evening gospel service, 7:30; subject of address, "The Straight Gate;" special Christmas music at both services.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, D. T. Williams, pastor—Morning discourse at 10:30, "The Two Incarnations;" at 7:30 p. m. a Christmas program will be rendered, entitled "Christmas Ships;" also a treat will be given the children; Bible school, 9:30 a. m., Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m. and Senior 6:30 p. m.; mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Lessons of Christmas to the Church."

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, "What Christmas Means;" 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Paul Before Agrippa;" Monday night, Christmas entertainment of the Sunday school; Wednesday night, mid-week service; topic, "Nineteen Centuries of Blessings," Dr. W. D. Calvin, leader.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Monday evening the children of the Sunday school will give an entertainment; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Nineteen Centuries of Blessings Through Christ," Luke, 2:8-20, Acts, 13:20; January 2nd the regular annual business meeting of the church will be held in the Sunday school room of the church. At this service reports from all departments of the work will be rendered. Also there will be the regular election of church officers for the new year.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to the postoffice, Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30 and evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English.

Services on Christmas at 10:30; communion in connection with this service. Preparatory service for communion on tomorrow. Christmas tree and Sunday school entertainment on Christmas evening.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zaitman, pastor—Sabbath morning service, 10:30; a Christmas sermon, subject, "The Desire of All Nations;" evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45; Christmas cantata on Christmas evening.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9:00 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2:00 p. m., preparatory services for holy communion; no evening services.

Monday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, Christmas celebration of Sunday school.

Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Christmas services and preaching; holy communion in connection with these services.

Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, D. D., pastor—The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; baptism at night; special music at both services; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:00 p. m.; juniors, 2:00 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Sunday evening there will be evangelistic services, with a short sermon and after-meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmonie hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Christ Jesus;" golden text, "They shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us."—Matt., 1:23. Testimonial meeting, 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Reading rooms, adjoining church, room 6, open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Y. W. C. A.

There will be a Christmas service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in charge of Mrs. T. M. Biddle. Miss Carrie Hughes will sing.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Christmas entertainment, 7:30 p. m. The school has a well prepared program and promises a good entertainment. Tuesday morning at 10:30 the pastor will preach a Christmas sermon in the English language. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. J. H. Evans, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Hamer and East Lewis street, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services, Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m., W. H. Woodruff, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. Mrs. Rayl, leader. The children of the Sunday school will give a Christmas cantata Tuesday evening.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Appointments for Free Methodist church, 168 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m., class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; holiness meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service and sermon, 7:30.

St. Andrew's Mission, South Wayne and Creighton avenues—Sunday school, 3 p. m. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Wm. M. Enslen will address a meeting for men at 3 p. m. At 4 o'clock the secretary will conduct the Bible study. J. W. Burns.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday. On Christmas morning at 10:45 there will be a special service. In the evening the Sabbath school children will have a Christmas tree and a special program will be rendered.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; evening service, 7:30. In the evening Rev. Andrew Fedderson, a theological student of St. Louis, will preach. Sunday school practice Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, L. J. Marschman, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:45, "The Name of Jesus," a Christmas sermon. In the evening the Sunday school will render their annual Christmas service and receive their treat.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:00 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Men's Sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary Sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Girls' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:15 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

ALCOHOL AND ATHLETICS.

Many of the men who are most successful in athletic contests are most rigorous abstainers. Miller, the famous bicyclist, is an illustration. In a study of his diet and that of other contestants in a bicycle race in the Madison Square garden, New York, in which he rode from twenty to twenty-two hours per day and covered a distance of 2,007 miles in a little less than six days, we found that he used no alcoholic beverages. His trainer, John West, himself an athlete and very successful in the training of other athletes, expressed to me his judgment that alcohol in any form or amount is injurious rather than beneficial where endurance is required. This view, however, is not universal among experts. A late study of the diet of Sandow, "the strong man," whose feats of muscular strength are phenomenal, indicated that he was in the habit of taking about two quarts of beer daily. Ale is very commonly included in the diet of English athletes as students in training for rowing contests. Judging by these examples it would seem rather presumptuous to infer that this practice is entirely unwarranted. Personally I am inclined to believe that alcoholic beverages, even in moderate quantities, are for most people more of a hindrance than help to muscular activity, but I am unable to find any warrant for positively affirming that very small quantities of alcohol are of necessity harmful in their effects upon muscular work.—Harper's Magazine.

SEARCH FOR BYRON'S HEART.

A thorough search is being made just now among the ruins of the Church of St. Spridon, in Missolonghi, for the urn in which Byron's heart was contained. The town was long ago destroyed by the Turks, and not until this year has an attempt been made to rebuild the church. If the famous urn can be found the authorities wish to place it in a prominent position in the new church. It is thought unlikely, however, that it will be discovered.

Steketee's Neuralgia Cure

A SURE CURE FOR

NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

A PERFECT PAIN KILLER.

The only sure cure for NEURALGIA known. For sale by all druggists.

Price, 50c.

Ask druggists for Steketee's Neuralgia Drops. Take no substitute.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BILLIONS OF EGGS.

Big Year's Business Just Done by the American Hen—Revolution in the Egg Business.

[New York Sun.]

A cackle of relief and conscious virtue is going up from hens all over the country. Their busy season is practically ended and they have beaten all previous records.

The American hen isn't practically appreciated by her average fellow countrymen. He insists upon regarding her as an individual and doesn't realize what a power of organized labor she represents. At a rough estimate there are about 350,000,000 chickens in the United States. They produce each year something like 1,400,000,000 eggs, which represent $1,250,000. Besides, $130,000,000 worth of poultry is eaten in the country during a year and the value of the living hens, at thirty cents apiece, is figured at $150,000,000. So the hen stands for about $155,000,000 in the yearly economics of the United States and it keeps her hustling to live up to her reputation. It is enough to daunt even a Black Minorca to reflect, when the spring days come, that she and her fellows must start in and outdo the iron industry, the coal industry, the wheat crop and the corn crop, incidentally soaring $1,000,000 ahead of the total yearly value of the cows of the country and their produce.

The egg business has been revolutionized in very recent years and its development has been marvelous. A comparatively short time ago the market depended up local farmers and upon Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa for its egg supply, and the great southwest had no finger in the pie, but the improvements in railroad facilities and refrigeration have changed all that, and now Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri are sending out enormous quantities of eggs. The south, too, has taken up the industry, though the tendency in that region is to go into the business in a small way rather than with the breezy, all-embracing sweep of the western farmer. Iowa is still, perhaps, the heaviest producer, but Michigan eggs are said by experts to have the finest flavor, the difference being, doubtless, the effect of the sand and lime in the soil.

Poultry farmers today are showing a tendency to confine themselves to some one breed of hens, but the merit of this measure lies not in superior flavor, but in the uniform size and color of the eggs. Those questions of size and color cut an important figure in the egg trade, and though the dealers say scornfully that their concessions to public idiosyncrasies are all foolishness, they make the concessions just the same. The ordinary buyer absolutely refuses to put aside a prejudice in favor of eggs uniform in size and color. The grocer cannot sell mixed eggs, however fresh they may be, at a fancy price; so the wholesale dealers sort out the eggs, tack an extra price to those that are uniform and everybody is happy. There are local prejudices in this regard as well as universal ones. Every dealer the country over knows that fancy sorted eggs, to find favor in Boston, must be of a warm brown color, and he knows equally well that New Yorkers will not pay a fancy price for brown eggs, but demand assorted whites.

This sorting and classifying of eggs is a complicated performance. Sometimes it is done before shipping. More often it is done in the wholesale houses or storage warehouses. First, the eggs are candled and sorted according to their degree of freshness. In the old days this was done by passing the eggs before a candle flame in a dark room, but candling is now a misnomer, for the eggs are held before a powerful electric light hooded in tin, so that the light escapes only through one small aperture. An expert candler needs long training and the work is tedious and trying, though old candlers who have been at the trade for many years pooh-pooh the idea that the work is disastrous to the eyes. The candling is a picturesque place with its inky gloom, its high lights on the faces of the workers, and the glowing little ovals of warm color that are swiftly passed before the ray of light and laid aside. The incidental smells are more than picturesque, but a disinfectant thrown into the air quickly kills the odor of the bad eggs and the workers say that they are so used to the odor that they really do not mind it.

The candlers in one of New York's largest wholesale egg houses get $14 a week the year round, but their work is comparatively light during the spring and early summer months, when almost all eggs are fresh. It is during the hot weather that their troubles begin.

The season eggs must be handled quickly and a large percentage of them are not strictly fresh. The candler must be able to grade the varying degrees of staleness unerringly, separating blood eggs, spotted eggs, heated eggs and thoroughly bad eggs into classes. After they leave the candling room they are again sorted, this time with reference to color and size. The strictly fresh eggs, all of one size and color, are packed for fancy trade; mixed fresh eggs go together; eggs of varying degrees of staleness are divided into classes. The cracked eggs and dirty eggs are put aside.

Not an egg of any sort is wasted. The hopelessly bad eggs, not bought up for campaigning purposes, are sold for use in tanning processes. The dirties and the cracked eggs go to the bakers, as do many of the stale eggs. Dirty and stale eggs are also sold to the small dealers in the poor quarters of the city, where the trade cannot afford high prices. The best retail dealers of the city buy only the best selected or mixed eggs. One New York grocery firm has bought $18,000 worth of first grade eggs this month and doesn't consider it a big month either.

The country is practically cleared of fresh eggs now and the supply will be small from this time until March or April, but millions of eggs are packed away in the storage houses, and it would be indeed a long winter that could exhaust the supply. Of course an egg does lose its flavor with storage, but it doesn't spoil, in the ordinary acceptance of that word, and eggs are frequently kept ten months without being unfit for use. At the time of New York's last blizzard, when entrance to the city was absolutely blocked, the storage egg supply was fairly cleaned out and ten-month-old eggs sold for a price higher than that ordinarily brought by fancy fresh eggs.

It is an established fact that storage houses for eggs should be away from the salt air, as the salt seems to affect the eggs unfavorably. Nothing, in fact, is more easily tainted than an egg, though one might suppose that its shell would protect it. A Buffalo dealer last season stored 2,000 cases of eggs, 360 in a case, in the same house with a consignment of pears, and the eggs took on such a distinct pear flavor that they were sold for a very small price in the New York market.

The United States exports large quantities of eggs to the West Indies and South America, and even sends them as far afield as South Africa, but France, Russia, Belgium and Denmark practically supply the European market. England, oddly enough, produces few eggs and imports yearly more than 1,300,000,000 from the continent.

"Strong and hearty boy, is it, and no pain? That's good!"

The joy of a new arrival in the family is usually overshadowed by the dread of the pain and the comfort the expectant mother must feel if she knows of and uses "MOTHER'S FRIEND," which would be all dispelled. Tell your friends about it, as a single inhalation, exclusively for external use, that relieves the muscles so that pain and suffering are unknown.

$1.00 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Omega Oil

FOR CHILDREN If your little boy or girl comes home from school or play with a sore throat, the first thing to do is to rub the throat and chest with Omega Oil. There isn't a bit of danger in using it freely, for there is no turpentine or ammonia in it. A whole barrelful of it would not burn or blister the tenderest skin. Children like to have their mothers rub it on them, because it smells so nice and is such a beautiful green color. It is a pure vegetable oil liniment, which does not evaporate, and you must keep rubbing it in until it is all taken up by the pores. Mothers ought to remember that "a stitch in time saves nine," and keep a bottle of Omega Oil in the house all the time. A bottle of it on the shelf is a necessity in every home. It is a protection and safeguard, much the same as a lock on your door. You may not need it very often, but when you DO need it, you need it bad.

Your druggist will be pleased to get it for you if you ask him. The Omega Chemical Co., 23 Barclay, New York, will mail a bottle, postpaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

"All these Good Things"

Are For Sale by

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.,

The Reliable Hardware Dealers.

The finest line of Pocket Cutlery in the city.
All the leading brands of Shears and Scissors.
Standard Sewing Machines.
The Best Carving Sets sold.
Fine Razors; every blade that we sell is warranted. Gem Safety Razors.
Silver Plated Table Cutlery. Steel Table Cutlery.
Boys' Steel Wagons and Skates.
Fine Mechanics' Tools.

Select your Christmas Goods from our mammoth stock.

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—Country.—

Mary and Paul Koehler to Robert L. Romy, lot 13 and west half of lot 14 Baltes & Romy's addition, and lot 5, block 23, Rockhill Heirs' addition, for $500.

Robert L. Romy to Mary Koehler, lot 14 Baltes & Romy's addition, for $300.

Barbara Kromer to Jennie E. Wickliffe, 30½ acres off east side of west half of southeast quarter, section 13, St. Joe township, for $900.

Daniel and E. Sprung to William Spengler, lot 7 and east half of lot 8 Shirley City, for $300.

—City.—

Paul E. and Maria Wolf to Hannah L. and Anna E. Trier, lot 13 White's sub. of Lillie's out lot, for $1,550.

William Rudolph to Magdalena Rudolph, lot 84 Rock's addition, by will

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

KING DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A repertoire attraction that is so remarkably different from the scores of others touring the country is naturally more or less of a novelty to the lovers of this type of amusement. It is true that each of the various week-stand attractions have some point of excellence, or a star more or less popular, yet it remains for the King Dramatic company to offer a line of plays apparently beyond the reach of cheap prices. The idea of "The Sporting Duchess," presented "with its fourteen different scenes, its horses and jockeys, at ten, twenty and thirty cents, would have appeared impossible a few years ago. For the past four seasons the King company, which will be at the Masonic Temple theater all of next week, has been giving perfect productions of great plays in such a masterly way that the organization has gained a reputation and holds a position that has never been attained by a similar theatrical combination. Aside from a remarkable repertoire of unusually attractive plays, the acting company is one of great strength, headed by Kirk Brown, a young romantic actor of splendid promise. The roster includes Lon Beasley, Edwin Walace, F. D. Munroe, William DeVaull, Catherine Crego, Caroline McLean, Birdie DeVaull, Margaret Tennant and others. This is an ideal gathering of artists that have won distinction in the leading stock theaters of the country, and makes an acting company equal in strength to those now appearing at the Girard avenue theater, Philadelphia; Murry Hill theater, New York, and the Castle Square, Boston. It is, however, the attractive list of plays which the King company exclusively controls in which the management takes especial pride. Among them are "Hands Across the Sea," with its realistic prison scene; "The Sporting Duchess," with its race course; "Cherry Pickers," a military spectacle; "Cumberland '61," a thrilling story of the Kentucky hills; "Faust," with its grand pyrotechnical displays; "Victorian Cross," a fascinating story of India, and "Held by the Enemy," one of William Gillette's masterpieces. This repertoire not alone appeals to the regular patrons of this kind of amusement, but to the very best class of theater-goers, for, strange to say, the King Dramatic company, an organization that appears at reduced prices, affords the only opportunity of seeing the great melo-dramatic successes over which the large cities make so much. The gorgeous stage settings which will characterize each rendition during the week is another important factor of the engagement. The company carries the largest amount of scenery and paraphernalia ever sent on tour. Announcements of this kind have been made so often that they receive but little credence in these matter-of-fact days, yet this is a statement which will be fully verified during the engagement. "Held by the Enemy" will be the opening bill.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

This admirable high-class attraction, which will be at the Masonic Temple New Year's Eve, is considered by Manager Charles Frohman as the best of all the high comedy plays he has produced at the New York Empire theater since it was opened nine years ago, and for that reason it is the only one he is exploiting in any but the largest cities. The play calls for an exceptionally clever company, and Manager Frohman has given it in the personality of H. Reeves Smith, who set New York wild with his excellent work in "The Surprises of Love;" William Smith, who played William Gillette's role in "Secret Service;" Misses Margaret Robinson and Grace Ellitson, the two prettiest women of the Lyceum Theater company, New York, Charles Bowser, the well known farceur, who is best remembered as, years ago, the original Snaggs, in Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys," and Harry Spear, for many years prominent with Henry Miller. No company without a star has ever visited this city which was in any way to be compared with this one, and it is an unusual opportunity to view one of the best comedies ever written with a company of merit, equaled by few either on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

"SCENE IN "THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

Mr. Thomas Jefferson and his splendid company will be the New Year's attraction at the Masonic Temple, matinee and night. He will play "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. James A. Hearne and the original company will present "Sag Harbor" at the Masonic Temple Friday evening, Jan. 4.

The Christmas matinee will begin at 2:30 and the evening performance at 8:15. The King Dramatic company is said to be even stronger than when here two years ago.

The special private train in which "The Burgomaster" company travels seems to have created quite some excitement everywhere this popular attraction appears, as it not only presents a most novel appearance, but it takes great delight in smashing all railroad records for time. Recently they traveled from Chicago to St. Louis in six hours and twelve minutes, which is two hours and a half quicker than the famous Chicago and Alton's "Old Glory special" or the Wabash railroad's "Banner express" can accomplish.

The Frank Daniels Opera company, the largest and most expensive opera organization in America, is one of the offerings of Manager Stouder for next month. This company was secured at a guarantee equal to that given Viola Allen.

The original New York company will present "Arizona" in this city the latter part of next month.

KIRKE BROWN.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTIONS

STATEMENTS MADE TO LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Superintendent Johnson Submits His Report of the State Home for Feeble Minded.

Indianapolis, Dec. 22.—The legislative committee that has been inspecting the state institutions has been at work this week in Indianapolis. Its headquarters are in room 57 in the state house, where the members are writing reports of the institutions they have visited.

It is the intention of the committee to spend the rest of the week inspecting the different departments in the state house that ask for specific appropriations. After Christmas the committee will go to the institutions that have not yet been visited. From several institutions have been received the itemized exhibits the committee asked for, and the members are studying them before making next week's visits.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Superintendent Johnson, of the Indiana school for feeble-minded youth, presented his exhibit. The regular appropriations for 1900 were: Maintenance, $94,000; repairs, $2,500; total, $96,500. From this may be deducted $3,910.25 earnings, etc., returned to the treasurer, leaving $92,589.75. Fresh meats cost $5,375.26; salted meats, $102.33; lard, $144.58; fish and oysters, $293.76; butter, $2,372.85; eggs, $445.38; poultry, $410.09; canned vegetables, potatoes, etc., $705.25; canned fruit, $1,091.47; breadstuffs, $3,217.45; sugar, $1,530.45. The receipts from the farm for 1900 amounted to $7,794.78. Clothing, shoes, etc., cost $5,967.66.

The specific appropriations for 1899-1900 were custodial cottage for girls, $27,500; custodial cottage for boys, $15,000.

The needs of the school are set out as follows: Maintenance per annum, $100,000, and a further sum of $110 per capita per annum for each inmate over 800. Repairs per annum, $5,000, for deficiency in repair fund for year ending 1901, $2,500; specific appropriation available in 1901: For east wing and dining room additions, also heating, lighting and plumbing for main building, $25,000; for one custodial cottage, $15,000; for brick dairy house, etc., $2,700; for minor improvements, $3,640; for the purchase of 280 acres of land, $28,500. Specific appropriation for 1902: For central building and two cottages for a woman's colony, $52,500; for minor improvements on main building, $6,500, making a total of $166,840 of specific appropriations in the two years.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

FAIL TO FINISH THEIR WORK.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 22.—The C. E. Loss company, of Chicago, the general contractors of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie railroad, have abandoned their contract for some reason not satisfactorily explained, and the representatives of the company are said to have left the city. The officers of the railroad company in a statement given out last evening claim that the C. E. Loss company is insolvent and that there are obligations to the amount $20,000 left unpaid. The wages due laboring men for work on the line are included in this sum. The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie makes the additional charge that the Loss company drew upon them for several thousand dollars a few days ago to pay off the employes, but failed to make such payments. The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie is completed from Cottage Grove, Ind., to this city and the company says that work will not be delayed long.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Are unlike anything prepared in America. They were first prescribed by Dr. Krause, Germany's famous court physician, long before antipyrine was discovered, and are almost marvelous, so speedily do they cure the most distressing cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

GIFTS FOR ITS EMPLOYES.

New York, Dec. 22.—Christmas gifts amounting to $150,000 in gold were distributed by the American Express company among its employes in the United States and Canada. Each of the 30,000 employes received a brand new $5 gold piece of the mintage of 1900, together with a beautifully printed souvenir containing an abbreviated history of the company since its formation in 1850 to the present day. No distinction was made in the distribution, the manager of a department or superintendent of a division receiving no more than the driver or helper or clerk. The only requirement made by the company was that the employe sign a receipt and certify that he had been in the company's service continuously for the past twelve months.

CARE OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE

THE DUTIES OF CUSTODIAN SCHERER.

With a Corps of Assistants the Big Building Must be Kept Spick and Span Constantly.

The air of neatness and cleanliness which is beginning to pervade in every nook and corner of the new court house is becoming very noticeable and is of itself a compliment of the highest order to the efficiency of Custodian Charles Scherer as well as to the judgment of the county commissioners in making so wise a selection. Nothing so much enhances the beauty of a fine diamond as a rich setting and so nothing would so quickly detract from the magnificence of the county building as slovenly surroundings. It must be borne in mind too, that the court house is no small fry in the way of a building. There are several acres of tiling and marble wainscoting, scores of pillars and thousands of square feet of plate glass, all of which at all times is kept polished and brightened like a mirror. Every minutest detail comes under the eye of the custodian and his duties are manifold. Negligence in any department is not permitted and oversights of any kind are promptly laid to the door of the negligent employe and he is called to account. Mr. Scherer has inaugurated a perfect system and each man knows exactly what he has to do and what is expected of him. Mr. Scherer's duty is to see that the work laid out and assigned is properly and promptly done and that nothing, no matter how trivial, is slighted. Bert Adams, the marble polisher, looks after the marble work and his work is continuous. He carefully polishes each bit of marble in the vast building, and when through commences right over again. Charles Hawenstein performs the same work on the imitation marble and pays no attention whatever to the real stuff. Adam Schlagel, Mr. Scherer's assistant, looks after things in general and sees to it that all the burnishings and nickelplatings are kept bright as a new dollar all the time. Then there is A. C. Nierman, the elevator man, and four others who work during the daytime, cleaning the windows inside and out. At night is when the big work is done. Ecrign George, Henry Grabner, Michael Dennis, John Snyder, John Wilkinson, Casper Schmidt, Joseph Mason, sr., and the venerable Janitor Raembke, who has been employed about the court house for a quarter of a century or so, comprise the night force. Every square inch of the interior flooring is swept once each night and every other night it is mopped. Then the furniture is dusted, the marble balustrades and cornices are carefully wiped, and by morning usually the entire building looks as fresh and bright as though it had just come from the factory and was up in a prize competition. All this takes work and lots of it, and often times the hour for business to commence has come around before the work is completed. Then the custodian goes over the whole building and if any little oversight is noticed, or any speck of dirt is found somebody has to account for it. It is a big job and costs money, but it is money well spent, and it is hoped that the Fort Wayne court house may stand for years as the American model for elegance and cleanliness. There is one feature about the new building, which is not generally known, which offers a convenience that the city always has felt the need of—one of the necessities of all cities, one that in this case is a credit to Fort Wayne and yet one of which comparatively few people know the existence. It is a well appointed closet and toilet room, with retiring rooms for ladies. It is situated to the right of the Court street entrance under the large stairway and is a model of cleanliness and convenience. Its privacy is undisturbed at all times and it can not fail to be appreciated by those for whose convenience it was constructed.

PAID DEAR FOR HIS LEG.

B. D. Blanton, of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over $300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for Piles. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Nine ounces of sugar is the extra allowed in the British army; Russian soldiers get two gallons of beer; German, seven ounces of butter, and Spanish, three pounds of salt fish.

HE GIVES UP HIS NAME AT LAST

THE MAN OWENS REVEALS HIS IDENTITY AT GALLOWS.

Paris, Ill., Murderer Goes to His Death Without a Tremor and Dies Game.

Paris, Ill., Dec. 22.—John Owens, alias Radcliffe, who was executed here yesterday, died game. Just before he died he gave what he alleged was his name to the sheriff. He spent the last night of his life in listening to a number of different pieces on a phonograph and jestingely remarked that probably there were no phonographs in hell. He went to sleep at 3 o'clock in the morning and slept soundly until 8 o'clock and then arose and ordered a breakfast consisting of porterhouse steak, eggs and toast, with a Tom and Jerry on the side. He seemed to relish all he had ordered and ate and drank heartily. He refused to see any visitors, saying this was his busy day and he had no time to talk.

During the morning Owens talked with the sheriff and guards and suggested that he would soon know whether or not there is a hell. He ate a hearty dinner, consisting of porterhouse steak, eggs, spice peaches, cocoanut cake and bananas, and drank a glass of egg nog. He was faultlessly dressed and prepared to go to the gallows at 12:30. He wore a Prince Albert coat and neatly pinned a buttonhole bouquet on the lapel.

DEATH WARRANT IS READ.

At 1 o'clock the death warrant was read to the condemned man by Sheriff Myers in the presence of a jury of twelve men, and immediately afterward the death march to the scaffold was commenced. Owens walked out unassisted, leading by the hand the sheriff's little 6-year-old boy. He smoked a freshly lighted cigar and carried in his hand a large bunch of flowers. He then walked to his coffin, which at his request had been placed in front of the scaffold, and arranged the flowers to suit his taste, and with a firm step mounted the scaffold. Seated in a chair, he looked down and smiled upon the crowd.

When asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say, Owens shook his head and firmly said no. He then removed his patent leather slippers, saying he did not want to die with his shoes on, and lightly stepped upon the trap. His arms and hands were soon securely pinioned and he dropped a handkerchief which he held in his hand to notify the sheriff that he was ready.

The trap was sprung by Sheriff Myers at exactly 1:20 and Owens died immediately without a struggle. His body was allowed to hang five minutes, when the official physicians pronounced him dead, and Sheriff Myers cut the rope and his lifeless body was placed in the coffin.

NERVY TO THE LAST.

At his request Owens' own pocket-knife was used in cutting the rope. His nerve never failed him and he died without faltering or allowing his past life to be known.

Two thousand people passed through the jail yard and viewed his remains, after which they were buried in the Potters' field in Edgar cemetery. Just before going to the gallows and at the earnest solicitation of the sheriff he wrote on a piece of cardboard, "T. H. Whatsam, six miles southeast of Middlesborough, Ky." Handing this to the sheriff he said: "This is my right name and residence." He refused to say anything more and declared he had not left a written statement with his fellow prisoner Meece or anyone else. Owens' wonderful composure surprised all who witnessed the hanging, but he maintained it throughout and died as game as he had lived. About 150 people witnessed the hanging, many of them sheriffs and officers of adjoining counties.

THE CRIME.

John Owens was hanged here for the murder of James Hogue, of this city, on Sept. 22, 1900.

Hogue and Emory Vandeventor were stealing a ride in a stock car to Terre Haute. Soon after leaving this city they were attacked by Owens and William Dailey, who had been secreted in a dark corner of the car, and asked to hand over their money. Vandeventor complied, giving Dailey $8.40.

Hogue resisted, and, after striking his assailant, made his escape to the top of the car. Owens followed and shot him. Returning to the car Owens got another revolver from Dailey and, mounting to the top of the car, fired several more shots into Hogue's body and kicked him off the car. In the meantime Vandeventor had slipped out of the car and taken a position on the brake rod. He rode to Terre Haute and there gave information which resulted in the arrest of Owens and Dailey.

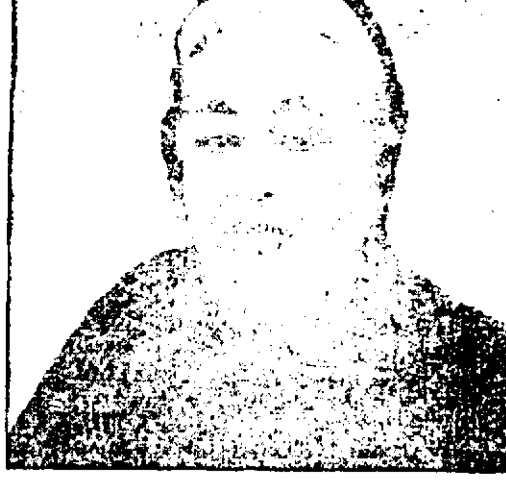
Dailey got forty years in the southern Illinois penitentiary.

A scientist says the weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 581,000 cubes of copper, each 1,000 yards square.

From a copyright by [illegible]

MRS. JOHN HAY AND DAUGHTER.

The social life of the national capital is just now at its height. The wives and daughters of the members of the various official circles spend most of their time and energies in entertaining and being entertained. Here is a snap shot which shows the wife and daughter of the secretary of state just as they are leaving their carriage to attend some afternoon function.



[illegible]

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The widow of the leader of the lost cause still retains much of her vigor and energy. She recently survived a critical illness, but has now almost entirely recovered her health.

Photo by [illegible]

LADY MARY SACKVILLE.

Lady Sackville [illegible] most prominent in the [illegible]

St. Louis now claims to be a greater literary center than Chicago on the ground that it has more writers.

In Hungary last July thirty-three persons and 28 sheep were killed by lightning.

TALES OF SANTA CLAUS AND CHRISTMAS.

THE FIRST WEST INDIAN XMAS.

By F. A. Ober.

It may or may not be generally known, but the first Christmas celebration in America took place in the West Indies and in the very year that America was discovered. There was not much festivity about it, to be sure, for the first [illegible] of the Nativity in the new world found the participants in a state of mind not conducive to merrymaking or [illegible] entertainment.

The great navigator, Christopher Columbus, who showed the civilized world the way across the Atlantic, was [illegible] of ceremonies, and he had little cause for rejoicing, for on Christmas eve, 1492, he had lost his flagship, the Santa Maria, which had run on a reef on the north coast of Haiti. Fortunately for him and his crew, the [illegible] of the island were friendly, and they not only came to his [illegible] but saved all the wreckage of the vessel, which they piled up on the [illegible], near the present city of Cape Haitien. The Indian cacique [illegible] could to allay the grief of the Spaniards, and on Christmas day [illegible] a banquet to which they were invited and at which many of his people [illegible] in the capacity of servants.

This was the first Christmas dinner in America, and at this aboriginal [illegible] so many new and strange articles of food were offered the Spaniards that Columbus made a note of them, so we are enabled to state exactly what they were. In the first place, there was maize, or Indian corn, which the Europeans may have seen in the Bahamas, but which they had not eaten before. In fact, the golden kernels carried back to Spain by Columbus from this first voyage to America were the first that ever reached the old world, and it was many years after that [illegible] brown bread and "hominy" became at all common in the [illegible].

One of the curious tidbits offered the Spaniards that day by the Indians of Haiti was the [illegible] which the aborigines made [illegible]. They were the originators of the [illegible] West India pepper pot, made by throwing pieces of meat of all kinds into an [illegible]

[illegible] CHRISTMAS DINNER IN AMERICA. [illegible]

[illegible] was so taken with the [illegible] and took it home to Queen Isabella, but whether she appreciated [illegible] does not [illegible]. Another tuber, the yam, was also [illegible] after roasting in the ashes, [illegible] if the potato was on the feast, though it [illegible] found in the [illegible] of [illegible] South America [illegible].

[illegible] been discovered [illegible] tropical, such as the guava, [illegible] apple, [illegible] there was a great variety [illegible] the Indians shot and trapped [illegible] parrots, pigeons, doves, agoutis [illegible]

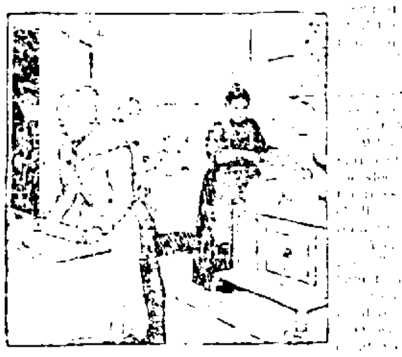
[illegible] was one function at that banquet [illegible] Columbus may have [illegible] though he has left no record [illegible] been suddenly indisposed [illegible] tobacco smoking. He had [illegible] on the coast of Cuba [illegible] of a plant unknown to [illegible] lighting one end of the [illegible] with evident enjoyment. But [illegible] was assailed [illegible] of the Spaniards, who [illegible] of their own, even [illegible] did not smoke. It was only [illegible] they did not know how, but Columbus lost an opportunity for adding [illegible] to his immortal wreath, [illegible] Sir Walter Raleigh the [illegible] of smoking into Europe a [illegible].

[illegible] object of this article is to [illegible] down in the West Indies [illegible] our nearest foreign [illegible] we have a tidy [illegible] of our own in Porto Rico, the [illegible] Christmas anniversary in [illegible] celebrated and the first dinner eaten with aboriginal Indians as the hosts.

THE unmistakable man made signs of Christmas were left behind when I plunged into the dreary waste of snow beyond the borders of the town for the annual pilgrimage to uncle's farm. Only the snow, hiding fields and fence, the white crested trees and the cold gave a suggestion that somewhere beneath the clothes [illegible] there were [illegible] preparing holiday revels. Winter was too keen, too freezing, not to [illegible] that which lay out of doors.

As I passed the big barn [illegible] the huge doors [illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible] stillness [illegible] had been [illegible] Christmas [illegible] the [illegible] Frank [illegible]

[illegible] all the way out from [illegible] There [illegible] evidence of a holiday [illegible] been spoken. We entered the [illegible] through a wood shed, into the [illegible] of holding supplies [illegible] and spread [illegible] through the open door of which came [illegible] air from the pie ovens and steaming kettles and pots.

[illegible] greeting, and Cousin Hattie [illegible] [illegible] girlishness. [illegible] down to the feast [illegible] of preparation [illegible] said in kindly reproval, "You're here [illegible] as usual."

[illegible] the porch we went in to the family sitting room and [illegible] to sit down beside [illegible] Jim and Frank gave a hand in [illegible] to their mourning sister, and I was told [illegible] to answer for the city aunt and cousins. Two fathers [illegible] happy grand children, and some [illegible] from the farm house for the rest of that day at least.

[illegible] for childless sister Katherine [illegible] the young [illegible] to be sober when they get old [illegible] down on the floor and turned himself into a horse play [illegible] made the old house shake.

My cousins stole out and hurried nervously to the carriage house, on the [illegible] the big barn. There was life and bustle there, for [illegible] as they were [illegible] and bring up horses [illegible] "Cousin Marvin [illegible] from the hill farms. He lived on a [illegible] uncle's right hand man.

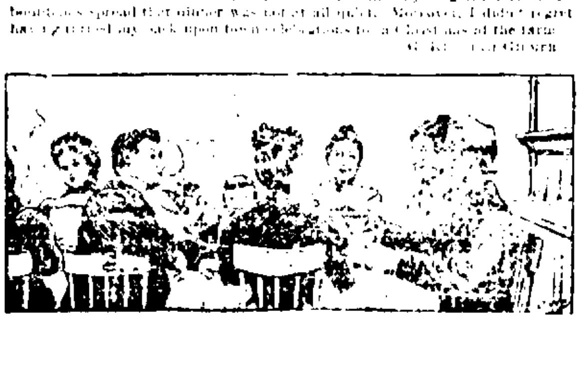
There was a word or two of regret from the older ones for the [illegible] who had been [illegible] the [illegible] stalwart Marvin ever [illegible] path to the [illegible].

Looking up from the front [illegible] a babel of voices, [illegible] the eldest [illegible] lad, shouted to us [illegible] and [illegible] Christmas. As we rounded the corner [illegible] the house the same [illegible] "Ready, aim, fire!" [illegible] whiskers [illegible] snow fort [illegible] a troop of boys and girls [illegible] mothers and [illegible] on the garrison [illegible] a Saint Bernard were [illegible] of the frosty Christmas [illegible].

[illegible] door of the mansion, and when we got a glimpse of the dining room [illegible] the little [illegible] a jumble of happy [illegible] and heaps of cooked things in [illegible] pink and yellow.

All [illegible] dinners are alike in one thing [illegible] and all circumstances [illegible] hungry [illegible] Not old nor young can observe the rule of not talking with the mouth full, otherwise the feast would be silent, and with [illegible] enjoying Aunt Harriet's [illegible] spread the dinner was not at all quiet. Moreover, I didn't regret [illegible] my back upon town celebrations [illegible] Christmas at the farm.

[illegible]



THE HEAD ANIMAL MAN'S XMAS.

By J. H. Connelly.

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[illegible]

When the show reached winter quarters in Cincinnati, the proprietors were in haste to get away—Mr. King to New York and Mr. Lake to his Michigan farm. The former, who was "boss," said to me: "Bill Cripps, you've been our head animal man only one season, but that's enough for me to know and trust you, so I'm going away with my mind easy, leaving you in entire charge of the menagerie. Keep the bills down, draw on me when you want money, and—that's all."

I said I'd do my best and meant it. The circus outfit I had nothing to do with. The menagerie was well housed

WE HAD A LOT OF VISITORS.

in a large barn away out on Western row, which seemed to have been built to fit it. A good big room was partitioned off for me in one front corner. The cages were ranged along the side walls, with a runway behind them, and in box stalls across the farther end were the zebra, the elephant, the camel and the sacred cow. A monster redhot stove stood in the middle of the central space, with a large bunch light over it. Altogether it was as warm, bright, clean and cheery a place as you'd want to see, as everybody said who saw it, and we had a good many visitors.

Caged animals become restless if left alone, and I never went out more than an hour or two at a time, but even at that I took a good many long walks for exercise and to see the city, leaving Black Sam—my helper—and the two cage cleaners for the animals to look at. But as time ran along to near Christmas I seemed to lose heart for going out much. Something in the air made me feel myself, more than ever before, a hopelessly lonesome, homeless total stranger.

The stores were brighter and gayer than I had ever noticed their being before; the streets full of happy faced people carrying bundles of Christmas presents; the windows of homes adorned with evergreen festoons and Christmas wreaths; the shopmen's wagons busy delivering good things for Christmas dinners and Christmas trees.

The Lord knows I didn't begrudge anybody's happiness, but it all made me feel unutterably sad. In all the world I knew of no one whose eyes would brighten or lips smile a welcome for my coming. As for sharing in the general joy of the Christmas season, I might as well have been that ornery camel—the meanest dispositioned beast alive, to my thinking—as a man with a heart to feel his loneliness. Every other man had friends, even poor old black Sam.

And what made it harder to bear was that home and love belonged in my past and I could not forget them. When I came back to New York after a winter engagement with "Bentley's Aggregation" in the West Indies and South America, I found my dear wife Lizzie had been run down by a Broadway stage and killed. And what had become of my sweet little baby girl Jennie, only 4 years old, nobody could tell me. That was a dozen years back, but never since then had I felt any less heartsick and lonely than when my grief was fresh, and in the winter, along about Christmas, I always feel it most.

The animals, as I sat brooding by the stove, seemed to know I was in trouble and feel sorry for me. They would stand still a long time looking at me, and the elephant, I'm sure, tried to ask, by his little squeals, what was the matter. Only that mean camel screwed up his nose scornfully, as if he didn't care a cuss who felt bad, which he certainly didn't.

Friday morning, the third day before Christmas, Jack Henderson, a young reporter, dropped in, as he often did, and happened to remark: "It seems hard to be imprisoned for life without an occasional happy day to vary the monotony. Caged animals ought to have holidays."

That set me thinking after he was gone, and I made up my mind the menagerie under my charge should, for once anyway, have a Christmas. I considered what every bird and beast in the lot liked best and mostly never got, and all the things I meant they should have on Christmas day. That afternoon I went out buying and laughed to myself when I thought I was actually purchasing Christmas presents for a lot of wild beasts who would be sure to appreciate them.

I got for the birds all sorts of choice fruits, nice seeds, birds' cakes, meal worms and so on, according to their several tastes, and for the monkeys more fine fruit, fig paste, candy and nut kernels. For the cat animals I engaged plenty of tender, juicy, fresh beef instead of tough old horse, their ordinary diet. There wasn't much to be done for the hay eaters beyond nicest toned oats, apples and bran mashes, but for the elephant I got a basket of fine oranges and had baked a lot of patty cakes, such as he used to enjoy at home in India. The camel didn't really deserve any Christmas, but I bought a hatful of dates for him anyway.

I was getting the stuff in on Saturday afternoon when Jack came around again with a bunch of good cigars for my Christmas, and it brought my heart up in my throat that the kind fellow had thought of me so, for no one else had since Lizzie died. He asked what the things were for, and I told him. Maybe I said more than I meant to, for my heart was full at the time, and I had no idea of his putting anything in the paper about the menagerie's Christmas. But he did, and really when I read on Christmas morning the story he got up I was surprised.

Cat animals are never fed on Sundays and as we let all go shy of breakfast Monday the menagerie's appetite for a Christmas dinner at noon was sure to be good. Before that time came we had a lot of visitors, nice people who had seen Jack's story, and among them were a fine white headed old gentleman who introduced himself as Dr. Hiram Bidwell, and his adopted daughter—a splendid looking girl. Luckily we were in good shape to receive them. Sam wore a new suit I had given him. The cage cleaners were so washed and draped up they hardly recognized each other and I was got up with as much style as a ringmaster myself.

Precisely at noon we sprung our glad surprise on the animals. If you imagine those birds and beasts didn't notice any change in their bill of fare, you are wrong. You never saw such joyous excitement among feathers and fur. They jabbered, chattered, shrieked and roared their delight in all their various modes of speech. The monkeys seemed half crazy, and even the sedate elephant danced, flapped his ears like fans and squealed. Only that mean camel was indifferent and ate his fancy dates with a sneering twist of his nose, as if he meant to say, "You can't soft sawder me."

The sight of the general happiness gladdened everybody and none more than Dr. Bidwell and his daughter, who staid until all the other visitors were gone, talking with me about the animals and, as I afterward remembered, a good deal more about myself.

Near dark, just when I was thinking of going out to a restaurant for my dinner, Dr. Bidwell came back, and nothing would do but I must go with him to get a glass of eggnog.

We were not gone more than half an hour, but by the time we returned a transformation had been worked in my room. In the center a big table was set with dinner for four—the best dinner I ever saw, with a whole turkey, bottles of wine and all sorts of nice things—and when I raised my eyes from it they took in a "Merry Christmas," in evergreen letters, on the wall, and in a holly frame, facing me,

"WHAT?" I CRIED, TAKING HER IN MY ARMS.

a life size painted portrait of my dear, lost Lizzie. I'd never had the consolation of a likeness of her, and seeing her face, wearing the gentle, kindly smile I knew and loved so well, gave me such a turn that a faintness overcame me, and I dropped on a chair, trembling and with my eyes full of tears.

Then that splendid girl, who had been standing behind me, put her arms around my neck and said, "You shall never be alone in the world any more, dear father!"

"What!" I cried, taking her in my arms, "you—you, my little Jennie! Oh, is God really and truly so good to me after all?"

It seemed impossible, but was true. When I had grown calmer, they told me how Dr. Bidwell, then practicing in New York, was with my dear wife when she died and, at her request, took charge of her little daughter. He and his good wife adopted her, but always hoped to find me some time, for her child heart never forgot or ceased to love me, and they were too good to wish us kept apart, and at last Jack's story told them where I was.

* * * * * * * *

Still I go my way each tenting season, old as I am, for show life gets into the blood and irresistibly draws one who has lived it so many years as I; but, wherever I may be, never more am I lonely or unhappy, for winter always brings me back to my dear Jennie. And note this—that none of this great happiness would have come to me had I not given the animals a Christmas.

A Sort of Endless Chain.

"Christmas comes but once a year."

"Glad you think so. What with sisters and cousins and aunts it has come to me four hundred and forty-eleven times already with waiters, bootblacks, barbers and office boys to hear from."

HOW OLD SANTA CLAUS REFORMED.

By Peter McArthur.

"Get out of here!" said Santa Claus.
"Pack up your grips and walk!
I don't intend to hire from you
And haven't time to talk."

He chased the drummers from his house,
And then with bang and din
He turned the keys and shot the bolts
As he went grumbling in.

"GET OUT OF HERE!"

The telephone [illegible]
[illegible] book he dropped
Then said to Mrs. Santa Claus:
"It's time this thing was stopped.

"They've fairly made a fool of me
For twenty years or more,
But when they came with [illegible]
I showed them to the door.

"With [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] I'm
[illegible]

My sleigh [illegible] is good enough
For what I'm going to do.

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] right."

"MY REINDEER SLED IS GOOD ENOUGH."

"[illegible]
[illegible]
I'll [illegible] away again
As long as I'm alive.

"I'll give no phonographs for dolls,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

"To little boys I'll give [illegible]
That [illegible]
[illegible]
I'll [illegible] my Christmas cash.

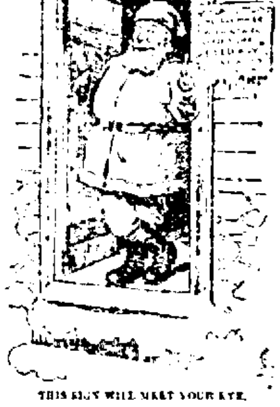
"So, missus, put the kettle on
And make us lasses [illegible]
And taffy [illegible] we will make,
Such as their daddies got.

"Bring all the nuts and raisins out,
The [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
Their stockings I will fill."

AND THEN HE HITCHED HIS REINDEER TEAM.

And then he hitched his reindeer team,
Took up his candy pack,
[illegible] stuck out the reins
And gave his whip a crack.

To all his little friends he gave
Big Noah's arks and such
Instead of pretty, dainty toys
That "Baby mustn't touch."



THIS SIGN WILL MEET YOUR EYE.

And there never was a Christmas day
Since grandmamma was young
When children with such happy hearts
Their Christmas carols sung.

And if you visit Santa Claus
This sign will meet your eye:
"No drummers with newfangled stuff
Need any more apply."

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One gigantic monopoly there is free from attack, and that is the toy trust kept a-going by one Mr. Santa Claus, aided by about 400,000,000 lusty shouters. Pa and ma and uncle may buy Christmas gimcracks from Smith, Jones or Brown, but they won't go down in the stocking nor up the chimney flue until S. C. puts his trademark on them. Call it patent right or copyright or vested right, the grand old fellow holds it in perpetuity. True, he doesn't charge a cash fee for the use of his name, but he is a stickler for all the glory there is in it, and he gets it in full measure. Everybody plays into the hands of this trust. The consumers must have the real thing, and the dealers and middlemen conspire to meet the demand.

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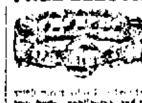

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DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 16 W. Wayne St. Telephone 245.

A RACE HORSE'S NERVES

Luxurious Care Given Him When He Travels—Padded Stall in Car on Pullman Springs.

[New York Sun.]

When the owner of a string of thoroughbred race horses decides to send the animals from one part of the country to another he takes more pains in arranging for their comfort than he does for his own for similar journey. The millionaire railroad president does not travel in more luxury over his own road than the race horse. The car in which the horse travels is fitted up with all those things which he loves most—thick straw under foot, soft, padded walls on either side of him and ventilators over his head to give the fresh air, as essential to his well being as his daily exercise. Every bit of his food is picked over before it is given to him, and with him night and day are men whose keen eyes are ready to note the slightest sign of indisposition on his part.

The owners of valuable racing stock are not over fond of trusting their breadwinners to the risks of a railroad journey, which they and other humans may be willing to take at any time, for highly bred racers are as nervous as old women, and it takes only a little out of the ordinary to put them on edge. They are apt to fret and fume during the first few hours of a railroad journey until they make themselves sick. Many of them succumb to car sickness. But as horse racing is a money making business and the scene of action is constantly changing, the man who wants to play the game the year round must shift with it. No owner can afford to have his horses lying idle for months each year. It is only extraordinary animals like Tenny, Salvator, Domino, Tammany, Lamplighter and Hamburg that can rest all the fall and winter and race only in the big spring and summer handicaps. The greatest care is used with horses of this rare type, for their record is what makes them valuable when their racing days are over and they have retired to the stud.

With the others it is different. They stay for the most part right in New York during the long spring, summer and fall seasons of racing here, but when the laws of the state say that racing must stop they must seek new fields. The exodus at the close of the New York season is for Washington. After that many go to New Orleans for the balance of the winter. Still others go to the west, while the rest go to the southern tracks. In this way the race horse is kept constantly on the move, and it has become necessary to accomplish the work of moving him with just as little shock to his nervous system as possible.

Just after the close of the racing at the Aqueduct track recently there was a movement on Washington, where the Bennings season was about to open. The close of the Aqueduct meeting marked the close of the season in this neighborhood, and left idle some 300 high class horses, almost all in training. Most of the owners decided to go to Washington and on Thursday night, Nov. 15, 128 horses were shipped over the Pennsylvania railroad, while 144 went by the same route on the following Friday morning. The average person who reads of the shipment of a lot of race horses probably imagines that they are packed into a hurriedly prepared freight car and hustled to their destinations like a lot of farm cattle. It may interest some people to know just how the thoroughbred is shipped in these days, when providing luxury for beast as well as man is made a business by big corporations.

One of the big express companies, whose main offices are in this city, makes a specialty of this work and keeps cars which are never used for anything else. This company has an agent, who never misses a day at the race track during the season here, and attends to the shipping of all thoroughbreds. His company gets all the business anyhow, and his presence at the race track is not really necessary, but he is the man who built up this branch that devised the many little things which are done for the comfort of traveling horses nowadays. So it is considered best that he shall always be on the scene. The owners of the horses are grateful enough to pay, without murmuring, the high rates which are charged for the transportation of racing animals from one place to another.

The cars in which the thoroughbreds are placed are built especially for the purpose. They look very much like ordinary freight cars from the outside, but inside they are fitted with every conceivable device to make easier the troubles of the traveling racer. The wheels of the cars are of the most modern, improved and easy running kind, and the bodies are mounted on the same springs that one finds so comfortable on a Pullman when a train is going sixty miles an hour. Inside are a succession of stalls, in each of which is a great heap of fresh straw, which is changed every few hours. Everything around is padded, so that all the lurching that comes cannot result in serious injury to the occupant of the stall. There is a gangway running past the stalls and at either end compartments for the men and boys whose duty it is to watch the horses night and day during the journey. There are water tanks and places for the storing of food, ample ventilation and light, and altogether about everything that a horse could ask for if he had the power of speech.

So much for the car. More interesting is the preparation that the horse has to undergo before starting. In the first place he gets a last leg stretcher up and down the track. Then he is rubbed down from head to foot and thoroughly groomed. His legs are tightly bound up in medicated flannel, for they are very delicate parts of a very delicate machine, and the fracture of one means the death of the horse. The flannel bindings take off a lot of the strain and act as protection against possible collisions with things not padded. The tail is carefully wrapped and the mane is braided and nothing is more important than that these things should be done well. Tangle the hair on the mane or tail of a thoroughbred racer in training and he will become so nervous and fretful over it that he will make himself sick.

He has to be kept up to a certain standard of cleanliness and neatness, and if allowed to fall below it is almost certain to show the result at once in a decline in health. Even neglect to wash out his mouth at regular intervals will result in a fretfulness that may upset all the work of weeks of training.

This nervous side of the race horse is very interesting. To do the best work he is capable of the thoroughbred must be trained to a very fine edge, and when in that condition the least thing out of the ordinary disturbs him. Horses have been known to be white with foam twenty minutes after starting on a railroad journey, and car sickness has killed many a fine racer. Thoroughbreds in training are used to certain handlers and if anyone else comes around they do not like it. This is partly the result of the lavish attention which these men bestow upon their charges. At the race track they sleep in apartments fitted up for them in the stables. Not only do the stable boys, grooms, rubbers and jockeys do this, but also the high salaried trainers, whose work makes the great racing machines of the present day. They watch the animals under their care constantly. They will run to a stall like a mother to the bedside of her child at the slightest unusual disturbance during the day or night. They know just what to do in emergencies, and they are able to do the proper thing promptly and well. At the Sheepshead bay track many of the handlers have been known to get out of bed at an early hour of the morning and work over a horse whose wheezing during the night had indicated the contracting of a cold.

All of these things show the care that is bestowed on the racer while in the stable. On the road the attentions are doubled. The whole tribe of grooms, rubbers and trainers travel on the car with the horses. At regular times during the day they wash out the mouths of their charges, rub them down and bestow other attentions on them. Food and water the horses get at regular intervals and a good trainer will not vary one minute from the regular time of feeding for anything. The food is gone over with an amount of care that would seem ridiculous to one unacquainted with the importance of this part of the supervision of a racing horse. It will be better understood when it is explained that the least change in the diet, any impurity in the food or water of a thoroughbred in training, or the least irregularity is likely to be attended by disastrous results.

But more than anything, those in charge of a race horse, traveling, have to look out for car sickness. The strongest animal in the world is apt to be attacked by it, and once it gets hold it is a mighty hard thing to drive away. As a rule it affects horses differently from men. Some horses vomit, but others feel it first in a kind of colic, which results in excruciating pain, not unlike what men call stomach cramps. Horses that have suffered like this have been known to reel for days afterward when turned out for exercise. Many horses die before reaching their destinations. So important is it to be near the horses all the time during their journey that almost every outfit has its cook and kitchen utensils and has meals cooked and served right in the car where the horses are.

Nothing else is so disastrous to a lot of racers as to be in a collision or other kind of railroad accident. So nervous are they when traveling that a violent shock of any kind will utterly prostrate them, whether they are seriously injured or not, and once a thoroughbred loses his nerve his great natural speed is absolutely of no use to him. If he loses his nerve he will never get it back again, and without it he cannot win races. It is the stout heart in a horse, developed by man largely, which brings out his great speed and makes him contest every inch of ground with a competitor in a race. Some horses that, in race track parlance, will "break watches" in trials by themselves, will quit like curs in races where animals of inferior speed challenge them and run neck for neck for a few yards. It is because they have lost their nerve or never had any.

Modern methods of transporting horses cost money, but owners pay it willingly, and nothing but the cheapest of selling platers are shipped any other way than that described. Insurance on the horses is expensive, too, but owners always carry plenty of that, for a carload of thoroughbreds is not a thing to take chances with. On the two loads of horses referred to that went to Washington it is known that there was more than half a million dollars of insurance. This was a short run, but some of the horses that made it were not in shape for racing before the middle of the next week.

On the whole, money invested in this kind of horse flesh is not the most stable property in the world. The dangers that threaten a thoroughbred are innumerable. The greatest dangers of all, those encountered in traveling, he cannot avoid, for there are rich stakes to be run for and won all over the country, and it is part of the business of the racing man to take his horses to tracks where the purses are the richest.

SHERIDAN'S WOOING.

Love stories, says the London Express, whether in real life or the pages of fiction, will never cease to interest men and women. Of course, by far the more romantic versions are those our favorite novelists weave for us; yet few characters in fiction had more romantic wooings than Richard Brinsley Sheridan when he determined to make Miss Linley, the beautiful "Nightingale of Bath," his wife. She counted her suitors by the score, but Sheridan's romantic devotion won her heart. He disguised himself as a coachman merely to have the pleasure of driving her; he escorted her to a French nunnery to rescue her from the persecution of an odious wooer, with whom he fought two duels on her behalf. And this was but a type of the chivalrous adventures which ultimately enabled him to lead her to the altar in April, 1773.

His second wooing was just as persistent. When Sheridan first met the beautiful daughter of of Dean of Winchester he was a middle-aged man, and anything but personally fascinating. Miss Ogle could not bear the sight of him, and called him "an odious creature" and "a ridiculous fright," but within a short time she was glad to give her hand and heart to the "most fascinating man in England, and a husband of whom any girl might be proud."

The antithesis of this is instanced in the case of the Iron Chancellor, who was one of the few men who would not bow to Dan Cupid.

It was at a wedding that Bismarck first saw Fraulein von Puttkammer, and to see was to be vanquished. He had scarcely returned from the ceremony when he sat down and wrote to her paretns, demanding her hand in marriage. When Herr von Puttkammer received this peremptory demand from a young man whose repute was not too good, "it was," he said, "as if someone had struck me on the head with a heavy ax." However, he invited the bold wooer to pay him a visit, and within a few hours young Bismarck made his appearance. On his arrival the parents and daughter were prepared to give him a polite and formal welcome; but Bismarck's intentions were much more cordial, for, ignoring the extended hands of the parents, he threw his arms around the daughter and gave her a hearty and resounding kiss. The citadel was stormed and within a few minutes the impetuous lover was formally betrothed.

Disraeli, on the other hand, was the wooed rather than the wooer; for the "dowdy widow," Mrs. Lewis, made no secret of her admiration for the rising statesman, and in the end he yielded to her flattery and married her. And by life-long devotion she succeeded in winning her husband's heart as well as his gratitude.

As one might imagine, Mr. Gladstone's wooing was much more of the good old English conventional sort. It was over a dinner table that Miss Glynne caught her first glimpse of the young man to whom she was to devote her life. "Do you see that young man?" a statesman who was sitting next to her said. "Some day he will be prime minister of England." No wonder the young girl's interest was aroused; and when, in the winter following, they met again in Italy, what wonder that the wooing proceeded apace, and that the foundation of one of the most beautiful married lives in history was laid?

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Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25-cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHRISTMAS—DR. WITHROW ON THE LESSON WHICH TELLS OF THE NATIVITY.

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 23, 1900.
Topic—"The Birth of Christ."
Text—Matt. ii., 1-11.

A CHRISTMAS LESSON.

Although the "Parable of the Pounds" is an assigned lesson for today, the lessons committee made it a matter of choice whether it should be used or whether (Matt. ii., 1-11) a Christmas lesson should be taught. The facts connected with the incarnation of Immanuel are so transcendently important that we cannot too frequently impress them upon the minds of the young and the old as well. Were we of those who recognize in Christ no more than an ordinary individual until He became famous by the graces of His life, we would see no reason for celebrating His nativity with holier ceremony than is used to celebrate the birth of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and others of the line of illustrious men. We pay no religious homage to them. But the wide Christian world does worship at the manger where Mary laid her little Jesus. Let us, in this lesson, see and say what we would in case our creed did not count Christ the incarnate Son of God, and then see and say what we behold in His birth as the incarnate Son of God.

AS AN ORDINARY MAN.

The birth of Jesus was not highly significant. His parents were on their way from Nazareth, their northern home, to Bethlehem to be enrolled in the census which the emperor, Augustus Caesar, had ordered. And it came to pass (Luke ii., 6), while they were there, their babe was born and laid in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. According to the new testament accounts there were some strange circumstances attending the nativity. Certain shepherds reported hearing a choir of angels singing a Te Deum in the night. A few days later (Matt. ii., 1-2) "wise men from the east came to Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is He that is born King of the Jews, for we saw His star in the east and are come to worship Him?'" Also, it is alleged that "When Herod, the king, heard of it he was troubled and all Jerusalem with him." But as to these statements of the new testament gospels, may they not be mythical? Can we be sure they are not ebullitions of oriental fancy? Seeing there has been so much liberty taken with the text of scripture by those who profess special scholarship in first-hand sources, why may not a humble scholar brush away these startling statements, challenging anyone to prove by documentary or verbal evidence that there positively were angels heard singing over the plains of Bethlehem or a star seen moving and standing "over the place where the young child was?"

There certainly are no living witnesses to these events. And, aside from scripture, there is not a page or a paragraph in all the realm of letters to prove the reality of those events. If Jesus Christ was not the "word made flesh" and was not born as "the only begotten Son of God," we see no ground in reason why imposing phenomena should have attended His nativity. He was a poor woman's progeny. So poor was she that she could furnish no baby outfit beyond the "swaddling clothes." His cradling was in a cattle barn, there not being so much as a decent bed to lay Him in. And if Herod did have mental disturbance about that time it may have been due to the ghost of his crimes and Jesus have had nothing to do with it. All this and more, if Jesus, the Son of Mary, was only, as were other babes, born in humble estate. But let us take the other attitude—that of faith in Christ.

CHRIST AS THE SON OF GOD.

Then it is ever befitting that Christian believers shall sing Christmas anthems and swell the celebration of His birth. For they remember what Paul (Philippians, ii, 6) said of Christ: "Who, being in the form of God, emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men." And so He was "found in fashion as a man." "He took not on Him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham." And we recall, as a keynote for Christmas carols, what John wrote: "The word was made flesh and dwelt among us and we beheld His glory as the glory of the only begotten Son of God, full of grace and truth." If Jesus was all this and much more, as we believe, there can be no voice of advent song too sweet and voluminous to sound His praise. Nor is there any occasion to suppose the startling experience of the shepherds was a dream; nor the vision of the wise men an old wonder story of heathen origin, worked over by Luke. Indeed, our greatest astonishment is that more marvelous accounts of displays in nature and surprises in all circles of society are not recorded, seeing that "God was manifest in the flesh," when Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

Again, believing this, the advent deserves celebration to the end of time by every living believer, because it was so long in coming. Postponed events are doubly welcome. The world had been looking forty centuries for the coming of One who would be the Great Deliverer.

Sages had foreseen His advent and pictured His appearance. Poets had sung of His glorious deeds in anticipation. Pious people had prayed without ceasing for His arrival. Every Jewish mother of deep religious feeling hoped that her newborn would prove to be the long-looked-for one come at last. What wonder, then, that the "stars sung together for joy" and the shepherds were sure they heard a mighty host on high singing: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good-will." "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord." The Christ (Messiah) they expected having come, it should not be incredible that a strange star started out of the unseen in the east. New stars are no novelty even now, when no portentious events are being recorded on the earth. Why think it improbable that those star-gazers in Arabia should have discovered one whose movement guided them to Jerusalem and Bethlehem—that is, taking the incarnation of the Son of God as the sublime, yes, more than sublime, occasion of its rising?

WHAT IT MEANT TO THE WORLD

Still more, accepting Christ as the incarnate Deity, we have reason for celebrating His birth, because the world was perishing without Him, and was constantly being more imperiled. Of the countless deities that were being worshiped there was none that satisfied the intelligence or the hearts of men. Deities had been multiplied beyond all limits of decency just because each additional one they enshrined was as disappointing as any that had been worshiped before. At the same time the vices of the human heart had become so victorious everywhere that morality was a mockery and lawlessness the rule among high and low. Violence alone could lay any restraint on vice. The heel of the strong trampled the life out of the underling, and for the outcry of the suffering sympathy had had no ear to hear. The sword had been so drenched in blood on the battlefield that it had dropped into its scabbard as a sot falls asleep, drunk in his tracks, and so there were no great wars waging when the angels announced the birth of the Prince of Peace. But the world lay, wearied out with wars, in the iron arms of Rome, ready when wakened again to begin the bloody business. Why should not the angels have rung and the strange star have come to shine upon the auspicious event of one born of whom it was foretold He would (Luke i., 79) "guide our feet into the way of peace?"

AN INCREASING INFLUENCE.

We observe that whatever justification of our Christmas celebrations is found in events connected in time with Christ's birth, the causes have increased in force ever since. For, first of all, Christ has been proved to be more than all the prophets or any prophet foretold. We commemorate the birthdays of our Washington, Lincoln and their like because of what they accomplished. Much more may we that of the Son of Mary for what He has achieved. From the very outset of His career the world began to change in essentials for the better. And if the transformation has been slow it has been steady. Wars there have been, but black flags are not waved on any battlefields announcing no quarter for a captured foe. There was something that entered the world when Jesus came which developed what are called "the amenities of war." Slavery there still is, but almost none, and what there is exists in no respected state on earth. Elsewhere the fetters have fallen from the bondsman's arm for good and all. Fiendish cruelties are as exceptional as once they were common. Brotherly kindness, almost an unknown grace before the advent of Christ, has warmed the blood in the hearts of men to a degree that more millions of dollars are given freely by the better-off every year for the relief of the worse-off than before the birth in Bethlehem men gave in an age. Thousands of hospitals and sheltering homes are open to the suffering poor without question as to their race or religion; and, so far as we know, not one of them has been erected, endowed or aided by any but those who recognize Christ as the Savior of mankind. More still, there have been ever-increasing numbers of souls saved from a life of sin and a future of sorrow by putting their trust in Jesus as their redeemer, who died on Calvary to secure their peace with God. These join in a joyful unison of confession: "Being justified in faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Christianity was never so vigorous as now. When in last May the ecumenical conference of foreign missions was held in New York there was a greater apparent impression made upon the metropolis than any religious event ever effected in this western hemisphere. Instead of the power of Christ passing away it is but beginning its saving triumphs. Let Christmas afford us a season for exercising the generosity and all the graces of Jesus, but most of all should it be used to express our inmost assurance of faith that

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does His successful journeys run;
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore
Till suns shall rise and set no more."

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We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
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The growth of the telephone system in Russia is now considerable, although it has been slow as compared with other countries.

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It was a thrilling escape that Charles Davis, of Bowerston, Ohio, lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until it seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for twenty-five years proven its power to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

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CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 167.

An ordinance regulating the appointment and duties of a city weighmaster.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council that it shall be the duty of the board of public safety to appoint a weighmaster as provided by law governing cities which have a population of more than 35,000 and less than 49,000 inhabitants as shown by the last preceding United States census.

Before entering upon the duties of his said office he shall file his bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the mayor in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the said weighmaster to attend the hay, coal and wood market between the hours of seven (7) a. m. and dark of each day and weigh all hay or coal that may be there offered for sale. Measure all wood and weigh such other articles as the owners thereof may request.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any coal, wood or hay at, upon or in any street, alley or public place in the city, except North Calhoun street, north of Superior street, unless by order of the board of public works; but nothing herein contained shall be intended to prevent the taking of orders for future deliverance.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said city weighmaster to weigh all hay or coal offered for sale at such market so as to determine the true weight of each load of hay or coal and for this purpose the owner or seller of such hay or coal shall allow said weighmaster to weigh any vehicle upon which hay or coal is loaded at such times as such weighmaster shall deem proper for the protection of purchaser; and the weighmaster shall collect from the owner or seller for each weighing of coal, hay or vehicle, the sum of ten cents per draft, and he shall at the time deliver to the owner or seller a ticket showing thereon the exact weight of the wagon and the exact weight of the hay or coal, as the case may be, as well as the gross weight, and he shall sign and date the same.

Sec. 5. The city weighmaster shall measure accurately every load of wood received for sale at such wood market and furnish to each owner or seller a ticket showing thereon the owner's name, the date and number of cubic feet in each load, and he shall sign the same and collect from said owner the sum of five cents for each load so measured.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the said weighmaster once every week to pay into the city treasury for the use of said city all monies collected by him as such weighmaster. For such purpose he shall keep a receipt book giving to each person a receipt for all payments and he shall then preserve the stub showing the amount received, who from, the date and a true statement of the weights or measures.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any mouldy or unclean hay or offer to sell any hay in such manner as to deceive the purchaser as to quantity or quality.

Sec. 8. Any person selling wood, or offering wood for sale, within the city of Fort Wayne, who shall knowingly make any false representations as to the quantity or quality of wood contained in any load offered for sale with intent to defraud any person or persons who may purchase the same, or who shall fraudulently so construct any load of wood which may be exposed for sale, as to conceal therein inferior or unsalable wood and different from the parts of the load exposed to view, with intent to defraud any person or persons who may be the purchaser thereof, or who shall fraudulently resort to any other trick or artifice, by concealment or misrepresentation, to deceive any purchaser, whether selling by the load or by the cord, and thereby defraud him or her, either as to the quantity or quality of such wood, shall upon conviction thereof before the mayor be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 9. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

JOHN J. BAUER.

Done at the council chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., this the 27th day of November, 1900.

Approved December 1, 1900.
Attest: HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.
HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PREACHER THINKS THE ERRORS OF GOVERNMENT WILL BE CORRECTED—MONARCHIES ASSAILED.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Dr. Talmage preaches a discourse of Christian patriotism, and shows the resources of our country and predicts the time when all the world will have the same blessings. His two texts are Rev. xxi., 13, "On the south three gates;" Psalms cxlvii., 20, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

Among the greatest needs of our country is more gratitude to God for the unparalleled prosperity bestowed upon us. One of my texts calls us to international comparison. What nation on the planet has of late had such enlargement of commercial opportunity as is now opening before this nation? Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine islands brought into close contact with us, and through steamship subsidy and Nicaragua canal, which will surely be afforded by congress, all the republics of South America will be brought into most active trade with the United States. "On the south three gates." While our next-door neighbors, the southern republics and neighboring colonies, imported from European countries 3,000 miles away, $675,000,000 worth of goods in a year, only $120,000,000 worth went from the United States—$120,000,000 out of $675,000,000, only one-fifth of the trade ours, European nations taking the four fingers and leaving us the poor thumb.

ALL IS CHANGED.

Now all this is to be changed. There is nothing but a comparative ferry between the islands which have recently come under our protection, and only a ferry between us and Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, Equador, Brazil, while there are raging seas and long voyage between them and Europe. By the mandate of the United States all that will be changed through new facilities of transportation. The Hispano-American congress just closed at Madrid will fail in its attempt to divert all the trade of South America from us to Europe. What encouraging symptoms that our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico has been quadrupled! But that is only a prophecy. "On the south three gates," yea! a hundred gates.

In anticipation of what is sure to come, I nail on the front door of this nation an advertisement.

Wanted—One hundred thousand men to build railroads through South America and the islands of the sea under our protection.

Wanted—One thousand telegraph operators.

Wanted—One hundred million dollars' worth of dry goods from the great cities of the United States.

Wanted—All the clocks you can make at New Haven, and all the brains you can spare from Boston, and all the bells you mold at Troy, and all the McCormick reapers you can fashion at Chicago, and all the hams you can turn out at Cincinnati, and all the railroad iron you can send from Pittsburg, and all the statesmen that you can spare from Washington.

Wanted—Right away, wanted by new and swift steamers, wanted by railtrain, lawyers to plead our causes.

Wanted—Doctors to cure our sick.

Wanted—Ministers to evangelize our population.

Wanted—Professors to establish our universities.

A THOUSAND GATES.

"On the south three gates," yea! a thousand gates. South America and all the islands of the sea approximate are rightfully our commercial domain, and the congress of the United States will see to it that we get what belongs to us.

And the tides of travel will be somewhat diverted from Europe to our islands at the south and the land of the Aztecs. Much of the $125,000,000 yearly expended by Americans in Europe will be expended in southern exploration, in looking at some of the ruins of the forty-seven cities which Stephens found only a little way apart, and in walking through the great doorways and over the miracles of mosaic, and along by the monumental glories of another civilization, and ancient America will with cold lips of stone kiss the warm lips of modern America, and to have seen the Andes and Popocatepetl will be deemed as important as to have seen the Alpine and Balkan ranges. And there will be fewer people spiled by foreign travel and in our midst less of the poor and nauseating imitation of the French shrug and the intentional hesitation of a brainless foreign swell. The fact is that many are made vain by European travel, and though sensible when they embark they return with a collar and a cravat, and a shoe and a coat, and a pronunciation and a contempt for American institutions, and a bend of the elbow that makes one believe in evolution backward from man to ape. Of the many thousands who now cross the sea annually thousands will go on pleasure and business and visit southern lands and so tourists and merchants and scientists and capitalists will all help in this national development. "On the south three gates." And what other nation has such openings for commercial enlargement as ours?

NATIONAL HAPPINESS.

Again, in this international comparison notice the happy condition of our country as compared with most countries. Russia under the shadow of the dreadful illness of her great and good emperor, who now, more than any man in all the world, represents "peace on earth, good will to men," and whose empress, near the most solemn hour that ever comes to a woman's soul, is anxious for him to whom she has given hand and heart, not for political reasons, but through old-fashioned love such as blesses our humbler dwellings. India under the agonies of a famine which, though somewhat lifted, has filled hundreds of thousands of graves and thrown millions into orphanage. Austria only waiting for her genial Francis Joseph to die, so as to let Hungary rise in rebellion and make the palace of Vienna quake with insurrection. Spain in Carlist revolution, and paupetized as seldom any nation has been pauperized. Italy under the horrors of her king's assassination. China shuddering with a fear of dismemberment, her capital in possession of foreign nations. After a review of the condition in other lands, can you find a more appropriate utterance in regard to our country than the exclamation of the text: "He hath not dealt so with any nation!"

Compare the autumnal report of harvests in America this year and the harvests abroad. Last summer I crossed the continent of Europe twice, and I saw no such harvests as are spoken of in this statement. Hear it, all you men and women who want everybody to have enough to eat and wear. I have to tell you that the corn crop of our country this year is one of the four largest crops on record—2,105,000,000 bushels.

PRICE OF COTTON.

The cotton crop, though smaller than at some times, will on that account bigger prices, and so cotton planters of the south are prosperous. The wheat fields have provided bread enough and to spare. The potato crop one of the five largest crops on record—211,000,000 bushels. Twenty-two million two hundred thousand swine slain, and yet so many hogs left!

But now I give you the comparative exports and imports, which tell the story of national prosperity as nothing else can. Excess of exports over imports, $544,400,000. Now, let all pessimists hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth, while all grateful souls fill the churches with doxology. Notice, also, that while other countries are at their wits' ends as to their finances, this nation has money to lend. "Germany, we are glad to see you in Wall street. If you must borrow money, we have it all ready. How much will you have? Russia, we also welcome you into our money markets. Give us good collateral. Meanwhile, Denmark, will you please accept our offer of $3,000,000 for the island of St. Thomas? My hearers, there is no nation on earth with such healthy condition of finances. We wickedly waste an awful amount of money in this country, but some one has said it is easier to manage a surplus than a deficit.

Besides all this, not a disturbance from St. Lawrence River to Key West, or from Highlands of New Jersey to Golden Horn of the Pacific. Sectional controversies ended. The north and the south brought into complete accord by the Spanish war which put the Lees and the Grants on the same side, Vermonters and Georgians in the same brigade. And since our civil war we are all mixed up.

SECTIONAL FEELING.

Southern men have married northern wives, and northern men have married southern wives, and your children are half Mississippian and half New Englanders; and to make another division between the north and the south possible you would have to do with your child as Solomon proposed with the child brought before him for judgment—divide it with the sword, giving half to the north and half to the south. No; there is nothing so hard to split as a cradle. In other lands there is compulsory marriage of royal families, some bright princess compelled to marry some disagreeable foreign dignitary in order to keep the balance of political power in Europe, the ill-matched pair fighting out on a small scale that which would have been an international contest, sometimes the husband having the balance of power and sometimes the wife.

Besides this we have in our country plenty of room, while the transatlantic nations are crowded—crowded cities, crowded governments, crowded learned institutions; the population crowded, packed in between the Pyrenees and the Alps, packed in between the English channel and the Adriatic. Yes, on our continent plenty of room. Eight million square miles in North America, and all but one-seventh capable of rich cultivation, implying what fertility and commerce. Four basins pouring their waters into the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Gulf of Mexico. When I hear a man expressing the fear that this country is going to be crowded, I know right away he has not been to Texas. France has about 39,000,000 of people, but Texas is larger than France. Germany about 67,000,000 of people, but Texas is larger than Germany.

WAGES OF LABORERS.

Again, in this international comparison there is not a land whose wages and salaries are so large for the great mass of the people. In India four cents a day and find yourself is good wages. In Ireland, in some parts, eight cents a day for wages. In England, $1 a day, good wages, vast populations not getting as much as that. In other lands, 50 cents a day and 25 cents a day, clear on down to starvation and squalor. Look at the great populations coming out of the factories of other lands, and accompany them to their homes, and see what privations the hard-working classes on the other side of the sea suffer. The laboring classes in America are 10 per cent better off than those in any other country under the sun—20 per cent, 40 per cent, 50 per cent. The toilers of hand and foot have better homes, and better furnished. "How much wages do you get?" is a question I have asked in Calcutta, in St. Petersburg, in Berlin, in Stockholm, in London, in Paris, in Auckland, New Zealand, and in Sidney, Australia, in Samoa, in the Sandwich Islands; so I am not talking an abstraction. The stonemasons and carpenters and plumbers and mechanics and artisans of all kinds in America have finer residences than the majority of professional men in Europe. You enter the laborer's house on our side of the sea, and you will find upholstery and pictures and instruments of music. His children are educated at the best schools. His life is insured, so that in case of sudden demise his family shall not be homeless. Let all American workmen know that, while their wages may not be as high as they would like to have them, America is the paradise of industry.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Again, there is no land on earth where the political condition is so satisfactory as in ours. Every two years in the state, and every four years in the nation we clean house. After a vehement expression of the people at the ballot box in the autumnal election they all seem satisfied, and if they are not satisfied, at any rate they smile. An Englishman asked me in an English rail train this question: "How do you people stand it in America with a revolution every four years? Would it not be better, like us, to have a queen for a lifetime, and everything settled?" But England changes government just as certainly as we do. At some adverse vote in parliament out goes one party and in comes another. Administration change there, but not as advantageously as with us, for there they may change almost any day, while with us a party in power continues in power at least four years.

It is said that in our country we have more dishonesty in the use of public funds than in other lands. The difference is that in our country almost every official has a chance to steal, while in other lands a few people absorb so much that the others have no chance at appropriation. The reason they do not steal is because they cannot get their hands on it. The governments of Europe are so expensive that after the salaries of the royal families are paid there is not much left to misappropriate. The emperor of Russia has a nice little salary of $8,210,000. The emperor of Austria has a yearly salary of $4,00,000. Victoria, the queen, has a salary of $2,000,000. The royal plate of St. James palace is worth $10,000,000.

PAYMENTS TO ROYALTY.

There is a host of attendants, all on salaries, some of them $5,000 a year, some $8,000 a year. Comptroller of the household, mistress of the robes, captain of gold stick, lieutenant of silver stick, clerk of the powder closet, pages of the back stairs, master of the horse, chief equerry, equerries in ordinary, crown equerry, hereditary grand falconer, vice chamberlain, clerk of the kitchen, grooms in waiting, lords in waiting, grooms of the court chamber, sergeant-at-arms, barge master and waterman, eight bed chamber women, eight ladies of the bed chamber, and so on and so on. All this is only a type of the fabulous expense of foreign governments. All this is paid out of the sweat and blood of the people. Are the people satisfied? However much the Germans like William, and Austria likes Francis Joseph, and England likes her glorious queen, these stupendous governmental expenses are built on a groan of dissatisfaction as wide as Europe. If it were left to the people of England or Austria or Germany or Russia whether these expensive establishments should be kept up, do you doubt what the vote would be? Now, is it not better that we be overtaxed and the surplus be distributed all over the land than to have it built up and piled up inside of palaces?

Again, the monopolistic oppression is less in America than anywhere else. The air is full of protest because great houses, great companies, great individuals are building such overtowering fortunes. Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor, stared at in their time for their august fortunes, would not now be pointed at in the streets of Washington or Philadelphia or New York as anything remarkable. These vast fortunes for some imply pinchedness, of want for others. A growing protuberance on a man's head implies illness of the whole body. These estates of disproportionate size weaken all the body politic. But the evil is nothing with us compared with the monopolistic oppression abroad.

FABULOUS EXPENSE.

Just look at the ecclesiastical establishments on the other side of the sea. Look at those great cathedrals, built at fabulous expense and supported by ecclesiastical machinery, and sometimes in an audience room that would hold a thousand people twenty or thirty people gather for worship. The pope's income is $8,000,000 a year. Cathedrals of statuary and braided arch and walls covered with masterpieces of Rubens and Raphael and Michael Angelo. Against all the walls dash seas of poverty and crime and filth and abomination.

Ireland today is one vast monopolistic visitation. About 45,000,000 people in Great Britain, and yet all the soil owned by about 32,000. Statistics ought to make the earth tremble. Duke of Devonshire owning 96,000 acres in Derbyshire. Duke of Richmond owning 300,000 acres around Gordon castle. Marquis of Bredalbane going on a journey of 100 miles on a straight line, all on his own property. Duke of Sutherland has an estate wide as Scotland, which dips into the sea on both sides. Unfortunate as we have it here, it is a great deal worse there.

The majority of the people of the United States are on their way to fortunes. They will either be rich themselves or their children will be rich. If I should put to some men the question, "Would you have a fortune and let your children struggle all through their lives in the same kind of struggle that you have had to make?" scores of men would say, "I am willing to fight this battle all the way through, but give my children a chance. I do not care so much about myself. It is only for ten or twenty year, anyhow. Give my children a chance."

BENEFIT OF EDUCATION.

If there is anything that stirs my admiration it is a man without any education sending his sons to college, and, without any opportunity for luxury himself, resolved that though he shall have it hard all the days of his life, his children shall have a good start. And I tell you that though some of our people may have great commercial struggles, there is going to be a great opening for their sons and daughters as they come on to take their places in the world.

Continuing this international comparison, I have to say to you that we have a better climate than is found in any other nation. We do not suffer from anything like the Scotch mists, or the English fogs, or the Russian iceblast, or the typhus of southern Europe, or the Asiatic cholera. Epidemics in America are exceptional. Plenty of wood and coal to make a roaring fire in midwinter. Easy access to sea beach or mountain top when the ardors of summer come down. Michigan wheat for the bread. Long Island corn for the meal. Carolina rice for the queen of puddings. Louisiana sugar to sweeten our beverages. Georgia cotton to keep us warm. In our land all products and all climates. Are your nerves weak? Go north. Is your throat delicate? Go south. Do you feel crowded and want more room? Go west. I declare it: This is the best country in all the world to live in. How do I know? I have 650,000 new reasons for saying it; 650,000 people in one year came from the other side of the Atlantic to live in America, and they came because it is the very best country to live in.

While making this international comparison, let us look forward to the time which will surely come when all nations will have as great advantages as our own. As surely as the Bible is true, the whole earth is to be gardenized and set free. Even the climates will change and the heats be cooled and the frigidity warmed.

CALAMITY AND GRANDEUR.

Many years ago in this city I gazed upon a scene which for calamity and grandeur one seldom sees equaled. I mean the burning of the Smithsonian institution. It was the pride of our country. In it art had gathered rarest specimens from all lands and countries. It was one of those buildings which seize you with enchantment as you enter, and all the rest of your life holds you with a charm. I happened to see the first glow of the fires which on that cold day looked out from the windows of the costly pile. I saw the angry elements roar and rave. The shout of affrightened workmen and the assault of fire engines only seemed to madden the rage of the monsters that rose up to devour all that came within reach of their chain. Up along the walls and through the doors were pushed hands that snatched down all they could reach and hurled it into the abyss of flame beneath. The windows of the tower would light up for a minute with a wild glare and then darken, as though fiends with streaming locks of fire had come to gaze out in laughing mockery at all human attempts and then sank again into the native darkness. With crackle and roar and crash the floors tumbled. The roofs began here and there to blossom in wreaths and vines of flame. Up and down the pillars ran serpents of fire. Out from the windows great arms and fingers of flame were extended, as though destroyed spirits were begging for deliverance. The tower put on a coronet of flame and staggered and fell, the sparks flying, the firemen escaping, the terror accumulating. Books, maps, rare correspondence, autographs of kings, costly diagrams burned to cinder or scattered for many a rood upon the wild wind, to be picked up by the excited multitude.

WHIRLWINDS OF SMOKE.

Oh, it seemed like some great funeral pile in which the wealth and glory of our land had leaped to burn with its consuming treasures. The heavens were blackened with whirlwinds of smoke, through which shot the long, red shafts of calamity. Destruction waved its fiery banner from the remaining towers, and in the thunder of falling beams and in the roaring surge of billowing fire I heard the spirits of ruin and desolation and woe clapping their hands and shouting "Aha! aha!"

I turned and looked upon the white dome of yonder capitol, which rose through the frosty air as imposing as though all the white marble of the earth had come to resurrection and stood before us, reminding one of the Great White Throne of heaven. There it stood, unmoved by the terrors which that day had been kindled before it. No tremor in its majestic columns; no frown on its magnificent sculpture; no flush of excitement in its veins of marble. Column and capitol and dome built to endure until the world itself shatters in the convulsions of the last earthquake. Oh, what a contrast between the smoking ruin on the one hand and that gorgeous dream of architecture on the other! Well, the day speeds on when the grandest achievement of man will be consumed and the world will blaze. Down will go galleries of art and thrones of royalty, and the hurricanes of God's power will scatter even even the ashes of consumed greatness and glory. Not one tower left; not one city unconsumed; not one scene of grandeur to relieve the desolation. Forests dismantled. Seas licked up. Continents sunk. Hemispheres annihilated. Oh, the roar and thundering crash of that last conflagration! But from that ruin of a blazing earth we shall look up to see the temple of liberty and justice rising through the ages, white and pure and grand, unscarred and unshaken. Founded on the eternal rock, and swelling into dome of infinitude and glory, in which the hallelujahs of heaven have their reverberation. No flame of human hate shall blacken its walls. No thunder of infernal wrath shall rock its foundations. By the upheld torches of burning worlds we shall read it on column and architrave and throne of eternal dominion. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but truth and liberty and justice shall never pass away."

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he don't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

An elk preserve has been established at Jacksons Hole, Wyo., by M. V. Giltner, who fears that elk will share the fate of the buffalo. He now has a herd of nineteen, having started four years ago with half a dozen.

THE BEST COLD CURE

Is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not affect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

Eastern capitalists with unlimited capital at their command are planning to develop northern Georgia on a huge scale. They have purchased 50,000 acres of land in five counties which are said to be rich in mineral resources. As yet there is no railroad in that section, but negotiations are under way for a line which will aid the enterprise mentioned.

Photo by Rockwood, New York.

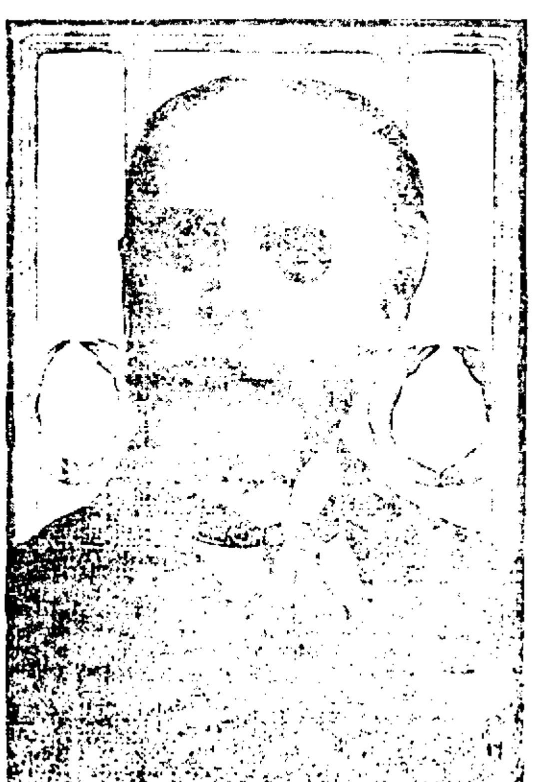
HERBERT H. VREELAND, THE TRACTION MAGNATE.

Mr. Vreeland is the directing spirit in New York's big system of surface transit. As the head of the Metropolitan Street Railway company he is responsible for the local transportation of a million or more New Yorkers every day. He began life as a brakeman on a railroad.

Photo by Walinger, New York.

MISS MARGARET DALY.

Miss Daly is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Marcus Daly of Montana.



MR. WHITELAW REID AS HE IS TODAY.

[illegible] of the editor of the New York Tribune.

[illegible] South Africa, is to build an electric [illegible] be [illegible] prodigality. [illegible] double-decked cars are to be tried.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

Why It Costs So Much to Send Forth Armies.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

—Copyright, 1900.

Should the war with Spain last for five years and should it be carried into every one of her possessions, there would be no such waste as was witnessed during the dark days of the sixties. There would be no call to gather such great armies, no demand for such supply depots. Few men who have not been through a campaign can comprehend the waste and destructiveness of war. A soldier in the field is imbued with a spirit of recklessness which is a surprise to himself. He is not only fierce to destroy the property of the enemy, but he is wasteful of his rations and all else served out to him by the government. Let the commissary issue five days' rations to 1,000 men, and at the end of three not one man in twenty will have an ounce of food left. Let the quartermaster issue 1,000 tents, and inside of a fortnight half of them will show rents, cuts and burns. No sooner is a new musket in the hands of a soldier than he defaces the stock by cutting his initials thereon. Three men out of five would sooner draw and pay for a new blouse than to patch a hole in an old one. The waste in and around any camp containing a brigade is hundreds of dollars per day. The grimness of war begins when an army corps takes up its march through the enemy's country. Its march may be resisted or not, but the results are the same. It is waste and destruction from the beginning. No matter how stringent the orders to the advance guard, men will break away to right and left to plunder and destroy. By the time 10,000 men have passed the foragers are at work for a distance of three or four miles on each side of the road. They sack houses, burn barns and drive off live stock. A division has scarcely passed before the country is denuded. To revenge themselves for lack of plunder, men will hack at fruit and shade trees, set fire to fences and fields and heap fresh fuel on the flames which have already consumed a farmhouse.

THEY "HELD UP" EVERY MAN.

The rear guard of an army corps finds a scene of desolation hard to describe. Not a house, barn, shed or rod of fence may be left standing for miles and miles. Every horse, cow, sheep or hog has been driven away or shot down. Not a fowl of any sort has been left behind. There has not only been waste of country, but within the army itself. On a march of 20 miles an army corps will throw aside hundreds of muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, and so on, and if marching with 40 rounds of ammunition a third of the cartridges will be flung aside to save their weight. A score or more of wagons will break down, and their contents will be scattered or left behind, and scores of horses and mules will fall lame or drop down and die. In marching 10,000 men a distance of 20 miles the country will be swept so clean that one would not believe it could recover itself in a generation. The financial damage to the army will be as great as to the enemy in most cases. On a 12-mile march of 17,000 federal troops in Virginia in 1862, there was thrown away arms, clothing and provisions sufficient to load a train of 24 wagons. Let 5,000 soldiers march over a good road to a point four miles away and return, and the financial loss will be 25 cents per head. This applies solely to volunteers. There was a large remount camp for the cavalry at Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry, during the last two years of the war. When a horse became saddlegalled or otherwise unfit he was sent back to the camp, if within reaching distance. A few may have been restored to the ranks, but the greater number were shot after a brief inspection. Probably nine out of ten would have recovered in a few weeks if turned out, but they were neither turned out, sold at auction or given away. They were shot down and buried by the thousands, and nearly every animal represented a loss of $200. The soldier sees reckless waste and wanton destruction on every hand when he enters camp, and it is not to be wondered at that he soon comes to hold human life as part and parcel of the general policy.

When McClellan Retreated.

Never was an army more abundantly supplied than McClellan's before Richmond. From White House Landing to his camps on the Chickahominy almost every field was covered with supplies. In one great heap, covered with tarpaulins, would be 20,000 barrels of pork, beef or flour; in another, the same number of bales of hay or sacks of oats; in a third, quartermaster stores to the value of $100,000. In one field was a park of 500 wagons and ambulances. More than 20,000 extra horses and mules had been brought down, and there were thousands of beef cattle to slaughter for daily use. When it was decided to retreat to a new base the question of saving this vast accumulation was hardly debated. It is always the army to be saved first. Not more than 24 hours could be given to sending off supplies over the line of retreat, and the orders related only to ammunition and food. All else was to be sacrificed, and was sacrificed, and in a military sense the end justified the commander's judgment. It was ordered that the torch be made ready for everything which would burn, and 5,000 soldiers entered on the work with exultation. The forage would burn of itself, as was the case with the wagons and the barrels of flour and the boxes of hard tack. The writer was one of those assigned to destroy the great piles of beef and pork. They were all treated alike. The heads of the coffee barrels were knocked in, their contents strewn about and the staves used for kindling wood. Hay was mixed with them, fence rails and wagon boxes added to the fuel, and then thousands of candles were thrust into the smaller crevices. As soon as the retreat was under way the piles were fired, and so thorough was the destruction in the case of the meat that the pursuing confederates did not secure a barrel. They fared better in other directions, however. The haste to be gone and the feeling of panic which seized upon many of those assigned to the work of destruction left great heaps of beans, coffee and hard tack untouched by the flames. It was so of much of the forage and a large share of the medical stores. The piles of meat continued to burn for weeks, and the odor was carried miles away on the wind. The cash value of the supplies represented over $2,000,000, and probably half of this was saved to the confederates. There were three or four steamers at White House Landing which had just finished discharging cargoes. There was time to have reloaded at least half, and they were given orders to do it, but not a pound was taken aboard. The soldiers on the wharf had rather see everything given over to the torch than to save a single barrel.

Jackson at Manassas.

In carrying out the lines of a campaign Manassas Junction was made a great supply depot. Everything with a roof on it was filled, and along the tracks for two miles were great heaps of everything needed by an army in the field. At one spot the barrels of pork were piled up ten high and the line was half a mile long. Among the quartermaster's supplies were 50,000 complete uniforms, including shoes. When Jackson flanked into Manassas he found this great depot of supplies at hand, guarded by only a few thousand men, who were dumfounded at his sudden appearance. He had possession in half an hour. As he had no wagon train he could hope to save but little. Every vehicle belonging to the federals was loaded and started off, and then the confederate army was turned loose on the rest of the plunder. For hours the soldiers cooked and ate, and then orders were given to destroy. The torch was applied, and so thoroughly was the work accomplished that not a dollar's worth of stuff was left. It was hard lines for the confederates to be obliged to destroy what they stood in need of so badly, but the federal troops were closing in and they had to leave the blazing heaps and make ready for battle. The loss seriously inconvenienced the army of the Potomac for a time, and Uncle Sam was millions of dollars out of pocket. Gen. Jackson said of the destruction:

"More supplies were destroyed in half a day than would have been required for my corps in six months, and I was never more reluctant to give an order."

From Atlanta to the Sea.

When Sherman started to march across Georgia from Atlanta to the sea his plan was to live on the country. He had only four days' rations at the start, and for a period of 30 days every pound of provisions and forage was gathered in by foragers. This meant that gangs of men were out on the flanks of each command for a distance of ten miles, and it meant stripping the country as bare as if fire had passed over it. According to official figures, the foragers gathered in 919,000 rations of bread, which meant meal or flour; 1,217,527 rations of meat, 483,000 rations of coffee, 581,534 rations of sugar, 1,146,500 rations of soap and 137,000 rations of salt. These rations were brought in and redistributed, and do not represent more than three-fifths of what was actually taken. In addition there were taken over 4,000 mules and horses, 5,000,000 pounds of hay and 6,000,000 pounds of grain. Every garden was cleared of its vegetables and every field of its crops. Whatever was eatable by man or horse was loaded up, and after that came destruction. A line of railroad 120 miles long was so completely destroyed that the rear guard could not see a tie or rail. Whenever cotton was found it was burned, and the number of bales footed up 17,000. Every cotton gin on a point of a hundred miles was burned, and the last comers applied the torch to houses and barns. Not a store in the path of a column escaped sacking, and the bummers ransacked private houses from top to bottom in search of plunder. From Atlanta to Savannah there was not a rod of highway fence left standing, and whenever camp fires were lighted shade or fruit trees were cut down to feed the flames. While no great loss was inflicted on the confederates under arms in this march, the damage to private property was incalculable. In scores of cases, when the army had passed, the farmer had lost house, barns, sheds, provisions, fences, crops—everything but the ragged suit on his back. Brush houses had to be built for shelter, and the only food was potatoes dug from the ground and roasted. The wanton destructiveness of the average soldier was shown in thousands of instances on the march. Some of them would have even destroyed the bridges before half of the army had passed.

The Raid on Chambersburg.

When the confederate cavalry under McCausland and Gilmore dashed into Chambersburg, Pa., they demanded a ransom of $500,000 to spare the town. The people could not pay any such sum, and, believing help to be near, they refused to name any figure. The order was given to sack and burn, and while a few soldiers kept watch the rest went about their work. They held up and robbed every man on the street as a beginning. Then they sacked the stores, and from thence proceeded to the dwelling houses. In almost every case they would offer to spare the house for a certain sum. Plenty of owners paid from $25 to $500 to have their buildings spared, but no sooner had the money been handed over than the torch was applied. In all 250 people were "held up" and robbed of their last cent and about half the town was burned. There was but one house in all the town which was not despoiled. Even the priests and ministers were robbed of their watches, and there was no hesitancy in plundering from the sick or breaking open children's savings banks. The visit of the raiders was not prolonged above two hours, and they were not in great force, and yet during that time they burned $1,000,000 worth of property, made 3,000 people homeless and robbed to the amount of half a million.

FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Interesting Account of Its Organization at Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y.

The first total abstinence society in the United States is said to have been organized at Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., on April 13, 1808. On that date four young men met in the surgery of Dr. B. J. Clark, of that village, then called Clark's Corners, to consider what could be done to stay the tide of drinking habits in the place. After many plans thought of, the temperance society and pledge signing were at last hit upon, and a constitution was framed and a pledge made out which received the four young men's names. Dr. Clark became the president; Gardiner Stow, a young lawyer, the secretary, and Rev. Lybins Armstrong and James Mott, a Quaker farmer, were made a committee to secure members. In a short time the society was enlarged and the name was changed from Moreau to the Moreau and Northumberland Temperance society, which name it bore when the semicentennial celebration took place, April 13, 1858, at Reynold's Corners, two miles north of the site where it first originated.

This was a regular temperance jubilee, with delegates from far and near, and fine speakers and music. "Half a Hundred Years Ago," a poem written and read by a young lady poet of the town, Miss Lura Anna Boire, added much to the exercises. All the original signers were present. Dr. Clark presided, looking hale and hearty after 50 years of hard work as a country doctor. He lived to the ripe old age of 86, working for the cause he so dearly loved, and in his will he left a fund, well invested, the interest of which was to furnish temperance literature to the schools and Sunday schools of his native town.

There is still a temperance society known as the Town of Moreau Temperance society, which holds monthly union services in the three different churches of South Glen Falls, the only village of the town. At the last annual session the principal of the high school, Prof. Canford, was chosen president. Several quite noted Sunday school and temperance workers had their home and early training in the school district where Dr. Clark's home was situated.—Canadian Royal Templar.

THIS WIDOW TROUBLETH ME.

A Police Court Scene—Heart-Broken Mother Strikes Saloon Keeper Who Ruined Her Boy.

"No. 25!"

"Bring in No. 25!"

"The court is waiting for No. 25!"

There is a little hanging back on the part of the usually prompt official, but in a moment more a tall, fine-looking woman was brought in and waited the usual questioning.

There was something so piteously desperate in the prisoner's appearance, and her great haunted eyes had such a look of anguish that the judge, accustomed to all sad sights and sounds, hesitated before asking with unwonted gentleness:

"What is your name, my woman, and where were you born?"

"My name is Aleen Burne, yer honor, an' I were born in Aberdeen, off the Scottish coastland."

"And you are charged with striking a man."

"I am, yer honor."

"And you meant to?"

"I did, indeed, yer honor. He's kilt me, yer honor."

The woman spoke with a low, impassioned wail which caused respectful attention.

"McGinnis testifies that he never laid a hand on you," returned the judge.

"He stabbed me to the heart, yer honor."

"Stabbed you! Suppose you tell me about it."

"I will. Ye might no ken wha' it is, yer honour, to hae one bonnie laddie, an' none else. I lef' the gude father o' my lad a sleeping in the kirkyard when I brought my wee bairnie to this land. For many a year I toiled in sun an' shade for my winsome Bobbie. He growed so fine an' tall that he were ta'en to a gentleman's store to help. Then this man McGinnis set his een on my way to an' fra' the bread store, an' he minded 'twas mesel' hated the uncanny look o' the place. An' one morn' as I passed by he said I needn't be so grand about my lad; he were no above ta'en a sup o' the liquor wi' the rest. I begged my chiel for the love of God to let the stouf aloue. Ma Bobbie promised to bide me wishes; but the mon McGinnis watched o' the nights when 'twere cauld and stormin', an' gave the lad many a cup o' his dreeful drinks, to warm him, he would say. I got on me knees to me bairn and prayed him pass the place no more, but to gang to hame by some other road. Then I went mesel' to the mon, an' p'raps ye ken, yer honor, how a mither wud beg an' pray for the bone o' her bone an' flesh o' her flesh; but he laughed in me face. Las' night, yer honor, the noise at me door frightened me; I runned wi' all me might to see what were the trouble, an' me Bobbie swayed into the room an' fell at me feet—he were drunk, yer honor! Then McGinnis poked his face in at the door an' asked: 'What think ye now, Mistress Burne?' Did I mean to strike the mon, yer honor? An' I could, I'd a struck the breth fra' his body! Ye'd better keep me wi' lock an' key till me gloom dies out; but, oh, jedge, jedge, I wish mesel' an' me lad were in the kirkyard aside the gude father! Tell me if I could prove the mon sold liquor to the bairn under age, the law could stop him. I tell ye, jedge, there's naught but God's vengeance can stop his ilk. It's well enough to arrest the mither as strikes the mon as ruins her bairn, but wait ye till the Lord A'mighty strikes—aye—wait ye for that!"

"YOU ARE CHARGED WITH STRIKING A MAN."

"Does the reporter tell no more?" our readers will demand. "Surely the magistrate discharged the woman?" Yes, she was pronounced discharged. But does that meet all the claims of justice? The civil government owes that widow and all the mothers of the land protection from this heartless enemy which for gain seduces and ruins their children. When shall their importunate cry be regarded? We read concerning the importunate widow that at last even the unjust judge said: "I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me."—Presbyterian Banner.

Tennessee Law Holds Good.

State regulation of the sale of cigarettes has been declared by the United States supreme court to be valid and no infringement of the right of congress to control interstate commerce. The decision was handed down in the case of William B. Austin vs. the state of Tennessee, and sustained the judgment of the Tennessee supreme court upholding the validity of the statute now in force in that state.—Union Signal.

The proprietors of a department store in Philadelphia announce that foreign money will be received at face value in payment for purchases.

TRACE CRIME TO LIQUOR.

Illinois Jurists Say Lawlessness and Increase in Divorce Can Be Traced to Drink.

Much of the crime of the day and the growing evil of divorces are traceable, Illinois judges declare, to the drink evil, says the Chicago Tribune. Some jurists say that in their opinion half the divorce cases and more than that percentage of criminal cases are caused by the use of alcoholic drinks. These statements are made in response to inquiries made recently by prohibition leaders whose intention is to use the evidence thus gathered in a renewed war on the saloons.

Justice Jacob W. Wilkin, of the state supreme court, refers to and adopts as his own a statement of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Mugler vs. Kansas 123 U. S., which is as follows:

"We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public safety may be in danger by the general use of intoxicating liquors, nor the fact, established by statistics accessible to everyone, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil."

Replies from the judges of the circuit courts of the state are in part as follows:

A. N. Waterman, Chicago: The use of intoxicating liquors causes many divorces. What proportion it is impossible to tell. Crimes of personal violence, with the element of robbery, are frequently caused by intoxicants, my observation being that one half of all fights, murders and assaults where no robbery or theft is intended result from this cause. Temperance would tend to lessen crime.

Edward P. Vail, Decatur: While no statement is accurate, I would say that I have a general notion that a large proportion of both crimes and divorces can be directly traced to the use of liquor.

O. A. Harker, Carbondale: That the liquor habit has caused many divorces, increased court expenses and sent many to the penitentiary and poorhouse every man who has been circuit court judge in Illinois must admit.

A. K. Vickers, Vienna: I have no doubt that a large percentage of crime is traceable [illegible] directly or indirectly to the excessive [illegible]

[illegible] Probably half of the [illegible]

It is the most fruitful source of pauperism, crime, riot, disorder, insanity and death known of.

Jefferson Orr, Pittsfield: My experience has been that the drink habit causes [illegible] family differences, brawling, poverty, sickness, insanity and murder. At least one-third of our court expenses [illegible] to this cause.

George W. Herdman, Jerseyville: The [illegible] intoxicating liquors is the cause of crime. During a period of 14 years on the bench I have observed that at least [illegible] crime and half the divorces are directly or indirectly traceable to the drink habit. The habit is the mother of crime.

J. H. Robarts, Cairo: Most prisoners who confess their crimes charge the cause of it to drink [illegible]

John C. Garver, Rockford: Not [illegible] the use of the drink habit.

James Shaw, Mount Carroll: [illegible] traceable to the drink habit.

Thomas F. Tipton, Bloomington: I have sent 700 men to the penitentiary [illegible] of drink.

She Was High Toned.

On the platform in front of a store in a Nebraska town was a kerosene barrel with one end, the head, knocked out, and the big grease spot on the platform and the ground beneath showed that the contents of the barrel had been wasted.

"Had an accident?" inquired of the merchant at his door.

"No, not exactly an accident," he slowly replied.

"Then the head of the barrel fell out?"

"No, it didn't exactly fall out."

Down at the far end of the platform a woman sat on a salt barrel, smoking a pipe and trotting her foot. As I looked at her the merchant softly said:

"Don't say anything to get her excited again."

"Has she been excited?"

"I should say that she had! She's the wife of the county clerk, and as I was busy and couldn't wait on her for a box of baking powder the minute she came in, she pranced out here and knocked in the head of that barrel! She's the only high-toned woman we've got here, and I've got to stand it to let her go she'll see that she's all over creation."

He Would Have to Ride.

Gerald—May I walk through life at your side?

Geraldine—You couldn't keep up; I have a wheel.—N. Y. Journal.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Coffee injures growing children even when it [illegible] gives them [illegible] fresh, quicker [illegible] poor digestion. They [illegible] the better [illegible]

All grocers [illegible]

Local and Climatic

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure

Catarrh.

The specific is

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Injurious drug. Regular size 50c; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence 55 Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office 'phone 201. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.

48 W. MAIN STREET.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Leave Ft. Wayne for	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 33 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 31 pm
New York and Wash'tn	* 5 30 am	* 2 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g	* 5 30 am	* 5 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*12 01 am	*11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 7 50 am	*10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	*12 15 pm	*12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	*12 40 pm	* 2 25 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	* 7 07 am	* 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 5 45 pm	* 6 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 2 45 pm	* 6 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 5 30 pm	* 6 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 4 20 pm	*10 20 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 45 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY. In effect Dec. [illegible], 1900.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and north	7 20 a.m
" " " "	[illegible]
" " " "	[illegible] p.m
From Richmond arrives	1 00 a.m

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m
" " "	6 10 a.m
" " "	12 00 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	6 00 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express daily	5 47 p.m
No. 12 Fort Wayne, daily arrive	3 20 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 11 Indianapolis Express daily	3 50 a.m
No. 1 St. Louis Express daily	9 37 a.m
No. 3 Government Fast Mail daily	5 40 p.m
No. 5 St. Louis limited daily	1 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 52 Local Freight (except Sun.)	6 00 a.m
No. 4 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 3 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 00 a.m
No. 1 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	4 10 p.m
No. 51 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

[illegible]

Uniformed Colored Porters [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Agent, [illegible]

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD. In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 165 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 167 Express and Mail	11 [illegible] a.m
No. 169 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m

SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 166 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 170 Express and Mail	4 00 p.m
No. 162 Local Freight	2 20 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY. TIME TABLE—

SOUTH.

No. 41 Except Sunday	7 30 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Sunday Only	4 15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight	5 20 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11 00 a.m
No. 44 Sunday Only	11 00 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	12 25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4 45 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Cramer, Ticket Agt.

White Fruit House

Holiday Prices for Christmas, 1900.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's Goods.

The good times have affected the prices of many lines and holiday goods are higher in some respects than last season, and this is also the case with some Groceries.

Our holiday Goods consist of imported and domestic toys, drums, dolls and German albums, all the latest styles, from 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and up to $3.00 each.

Rich Bohemian Vases, high colors and all styles, from 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c up to $1.00 each.

Smoking Sets, pretty styles, to suit the most fastidious, at 50c, 75c and extra fine at $1.00 each.

Smaller toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladders, Express Wagons with drivers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Dray Horses, Cups and Saucers, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Dogs, Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords and many other pretty toys for the children.

Also Christmas trees and Christmas tree candles. The trees sell at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c for extra large ones.

The Christmas tree candles are a trifle higher than last year, but still below former years. Prices this year, 10c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies in all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we sell at 15c lb. The Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb. French Mixed Candy at 8c lb. French Bon Bons at 12c and 20c lb. French Chocolates, 15c lb.; the very best, 20c lb. Cinnamon Imperials, Mint Lozenges and other candies, 12c lb. Gum Drops, 8c lb.

We have a large assortment and can please all who favor us with a call.

SUGARS REDUCED 1-2C ALL AROUND.

Standard Granulated, 6c lb.	Coffee A., 6c lb.
Powdered, 6½c lb.	Yellow Extra C., 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.	Extra C., 5c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 12c lb.	Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 14c lb.	Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.	

TEAS. TEAS.

The war in China and a heavy duty has put up the price of teas. We buy in large quantities direct from the importers, thereby saving the middleman's profit of 10 to 20c per pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.	English Breakfast, 40c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong, 35c lb.; Best, 50c.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; Best, 50c.	Good Japan, 40c lb.; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.	

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.	Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.	Lyndon Maple Syrup, 25c bottle.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c can.	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c can.	Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 15c can.	Egyptian Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 15c can.	Early June Peas, 10c can.
California White Cherries, 20c can.	String Beans, 7c can.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 10c lb.	Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Best California Raisins, 12c lb.	Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.	New Currants, 11c lb.
California Prunes, 8c and 10c lb.	No. 1 Blackberries, 11c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 9c lb.	

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, 14c lb.	Layer Raisins, 15c lb.
Orange and Lemon Peel, 15c lb.	Fancy Figs, 15c lb.
Zantee Currants, 15c lb.	Choice Dates, 7c lb.
Shelled Almonds, 42c lb.	Seeded Raisins, per box, 12c.
Cleaned Currants, 15c box.	

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 75c gallon.	Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.	

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.60.	Best Mackeral, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 60c.	Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.	Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70 gallon.	California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.	California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.	Whiskies, old, $1.75, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.	Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.	Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c plug.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.	Corn Cake, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.	American Star, 2½c lb.
Fan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 45c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and all prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.	Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 23c each.	Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Window Shades, best, 33c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 40c.	Ingrain Carpets, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 45c.	Ingrain Carpets, good, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c.	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE

WHAT THE CENTURY HAS ADDED TO THE WORLD'S STORE OF KNOWLEDGE OF DISETSES AND HEALING.

(By Cyrus Edson, M. D.)

While one of the greatest practical discoveries was made during the first half of the century, namely, that of anaesthesia, nevertheless the first fifty years was marked by a very slow advance; in point of fact, the last twenty-five years of the century seems to have been the ripening time—the harvest of medical discovery. In stating this I would not rob the pioneers in medicine of any credit, for undoubtedly they deserve a great deal, since the seed for this harvest of discovery were sown by those who labored during the early seasons, but who were destined to pass away before the result of their labors fructified.

As early as 1500 the discovery of anaesthesia was foreshadowed by Sir Humphrey Davy in describing nitrous oxide gas. Sir Humphrey wrote as follows: "As nitrous oxide gas in its extensive operation seems capable of destroying physical pain it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great loss of blood takes place." It was not, however, until forty-four years later that this observation bore fruit. This seems especially remarkable in view of the fact that the gas was frequently used for amusement, many people submitting themselves to its effects for this purpose, and from such use it received the name of "laughing gas."

DISCOVERY OF ANAESTHESIA.

It remained for Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., to demonstrate its true value. On December 11, 1844, Wells had a tooth extracted without suffering while under the influence of laughing gas. His exclamation on awakening was that "a new era in tooth drawing had been entered upon." Two years after Wells' success with nitrous oxide Dr. T. G. Morton, of Boston, another dentist, administered ether for the purpose of removing a tooth without pain. On October 17, 1846, ether was first used in a surgical operation by Dr. Warren, who was led to try it by Morton's importunities. Of course, Morton's claim to the discovery was contested. Dr. Charles J. Jackson, of Boston, urged that he had suggested the use of ether to Morton and that he, therefore, was entitled to the honor; yet the testimony of those who had personal knowledge of the facts is that Jackson refused to be present at any of the earlier operations and disclaimed all responsibility for any accident which might occur. To Simpson, of Edinburgh, who on November 10, 1847, introduced the new anaesthetic, the discovery of chloroform has been credited, and in 1861 the A. C. E. mixture was first brought before the chloroform committee of the Medical and Chirurgical society of London. This mixture, which consists of one part alcohol, two parts chloroform and three parts ether, has probably been used more extensively than any other anaesthetic, though its inventor is unknown.

BACTERIA IN COMMUNICATION.

Of far greater importance than even the discovery of anaesthetics was the discovery that the communicable diseases were due to bacteria. The germ theory may perhaps be said to be an evolution, since it was evolved from the observations of many workers. The first person who wrote concerning it was a Jesuit named Athanasius Kircher. This [illegible] all sorts of [illegible] decomposing blood, infected air, water, etc. The date of Kircher's [illegible] to have been [illegible]. Of course, he was unable to see bacteria, as the microscope of his time was too crude for this purpose. What he did see and how he saw remains a mystery, but he drew his conclusions that if putrefaction were caused outside of the body by microscopic life, then these minute living organisms in the blood within the body must necessarily cause putrefaction there also, and thus give rise to disease. Of course, the development of the microscope, improvements made in the polishing and construction of lenses, have been of the greatest importance in the evolution of the germ theory.

To name and describe all the disease-producing microbes that have been studied and classified would require more space than can be spared in an article of this character. It is interesting, however, to take a look at one of the principal results of bacteriological research, that in which we are most interested, namely, the production of antitoxins for the prevention and cure of microbic disease. The principle upon which the production of antitoxin depends [illegible] that every poison [illegible]. Every disease is a [illegible] poisoning by the products of [illegible] life. The study of disease germs has enabled us to isolate more or less perfectly, outside of the body, the poisons they produce. These [illegible] they are called, [illegible] in progressively increasing amounts, the initial dose being a very small one, only sufficient to poison the animal very slightly. We find that nature gradually tolerates larger and larger doses, until finally the animal is able to withstand the effect of a dose many times larger than would have killed it in the beginning.

HOW ANTITOXIN IS PRODUCED.

In the case of the antitoxin of diphtheria, which is the best known and which affords perhaps the best example of all, the animal used is the horse. To commence with a young, vigorous and healthy horse is injected with an amount of diphtheria poison or toxin sufficient to kill ten thousand guinea pigs, each weighing 250 grammes. After from three to five days, as soon as the symptoms of poisoning caused by the dose have disappeared, a second injection, slightly larger than the first, is given. In order to partly neutralize the effects of these great doses of poison a certain amount of antitoxin may be given the animal. At periods of from five to eight days the animal is again injected until two months have elapsed, when it is found to be able to withstand ten to twenty times the original amount without showing the effects of poisoning. At the end of three months the serum of the blood of the horse should contain about six hundred units of antitoxin to each cubic centimeter; a unit is the amount of antitoxin which protects a guinea pig weighing 250 grammes from 100 fatal doses of diphtheria poison.

When the blood of the horse is found by slight bleeding and tests with guinea pigs to contain the antitoxin in this strength the animal is carefully bled and the serum separated from the fibrin of the blood. Of course, not enough blood is taken from the horse to do him any material harm; thus the animal can be bled again and again over a considerable period of time. The names of Henle, Virchow, Schwan, Lieber Kuhn, Hoppe-Seyler, Dalton and Austin Flint indicate to the physician complex physiological operations the chemico-vital mechanism of which was solved by their patient study.

THE X-RAY AND ITS UTILITY.

The most brilliant and dramatic discovery of the century, and one of great utility, was that made by Roentgen in 1895, who then announced the discovery of the X-ray. At first the world accepted this announcement with incredulity; that any form of light or energy would enable us to see through opaque bodies seemed incomprehensible. Time, however, proved the truth of the announcement, and today we are accustomed to view the skeleton of living man without astonishment.

The dependence of medicine upon its correlated sciences has made its advance a comparatively slow one, since medical discoveries have necessarily followed in the wake of those in the other sciences. Improvements in microscopical lenses opened up the great field of bacteriology; advances of chemistry have enabled us to isolate the active principles of drugs; thus morphine was discovered by Serturner in 1816; quinine, the active principle of cinchona, was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in 1820; the discovery of over alkaloids followed, and the most important one [illegible] in recent time was that of cocaine, which was found by A. Niemann in 1859 or 1860. Its value [illegible] discovered by Dr. Carl Koller, of Vienna, in 1882, while recently Dr. Leonard Corning, of New York, found that [illegible] of cocaine was injected [illegible] canal it will shut off sensation from the lower trunk and limbs, enabling surgical operations to be performed in these areas without pain.

THE COAL TAR PRODUCTIONS.

Advances in chemistry have also given us the so-called synthetic remedies. The elements of these remedies, separated from the useless refuse of the gas house, the coal tar, have been regrouped by the chemist's science, forming new substances of great therapeutic value. Chief among these are salol, antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, resorcin, phenacetin, trional and sulfonal.

The application of electricity to medicine [illegible] therapeutic [illegible] in the last quarter of the century made enormous strides. Magnetic, static and dynamic electricity and galvanism have been applied to a wide range of use. The sinusoidal or wave current, devised by Edison, promises to prove [illegible] a new agent in effecting local anaesthesia and in developing muscular structures.

At present medicine is advancing [illegible] instruments [illegible] the purpose of diagnosis, like the stethoscope, ophthalmoscope and sphygmograph have been invented, together with many others almost equally useful.

IN THE SURGICAL FIELD

[illegible] the laryngeal tube and the Murphy intestinal button have contributed to assist the surgeon to reduce the mortality from operations. Medical books ten years old are ancient and antiquated historical works. Recently a great medical encyclopedia of many volumes was revised—the original work was published not more than ten years ago—and it was found that more than one-half the original text had to be entirely cut out and rewritten.

It is naturally asked what is the practical effect of all this advance in medicine? Has the death rate been reduced and the average length of man's life increased. A study of the mortality tables of New York city shows that in the past twenty-five years the death rate has been reduced from 28 per 1,000 to 18 per 1,000, and that the infantile mortality, that is the number of children dying under five years of age has been reduced one-third. It is impossible to give figures concerning the relative amount of sickness and demonstrate the saving of time, consequently money, for time is money, on account of disease, or to estimate the enormous reduction in pain and suffering, the direct outcome of the progress of medicine in the Nineteenth century. No statistics of these facts are kept, nor can they be kept. We need not, however, apply a measure to ascertain these reductions, they are so great as to be patent to all.

ANNEXATION PROPRIETIES.

The view taken in England that it is not necessary or desirable for the British government to notify the powers of the annexation of the Boer republics is held strongly at Berlin, where accuracy and correctness in diplomatic usage may be usually looked for, says a London correspondent. German diplomatists point out that it has never been necessary to notify the annexation of conquered territory, and go back on their own history to show that no such notification was made when the Schleswig-Holstein duchies were annexed in 1868, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau by Prussia in 1866 and also Alsace-Lorraine by Germany in 1871.

Apart from that, German authorities recognize that the British suzerainty over the Transvaal places it in an entirely different position and that England has been forced to wage war with the Boers to put down a seditious rebellion. Certainly the Germans ought to know something on the subject, because it was Prince Bismarck who introduced the principle of notification in 1884. It then and always has had this limited interpretation, that it was only to be applied to the occupation of new territory and was intended to be a notice of warning to other powers that such territory was occupied. It had nothing whatever to do with the annexation of territory conquered from another power in ordinary warfare.

FRANCE THE TEUTONIC.

The northern third of France and half of Belgium are today more Teutonic than the south of Germany. This should not occasion surprise when we remember the incessant downpour of Teutonic tribes during the whole historic period. It was a constant procession of Goths from all points of the compass—Franks, Burgundians and others.

France was entirely overrun by the Franks, with the exception of Brittany, by the middle of the sixth century. All through the middle ages this part of France was German in language and customs as well. The very name of the country is Teutonic. It has the same origin as Franconia in Southern Germany. In 812 the council of Tours, away down south, ordained that every bishop should preach both in the Romance and the Teutonic language.

The Franks preserved their German speech 400 years after the conquest. Charlemagne was a German. His [illegible] were all German. He lived and governed from outside the limits of modern France. The Abbe Sieyes [illegible] when, at the [illegible] of the French revolution, he cried out against the French aristocracy, "Let us send them back to their German marshes whence they came!"—London Express.

CHARITY BY LOT.

According to a Trieste correspondent a wealthy Greek, who recently died at Corfu, hit upon a novel way of disposing of his wealth. According to his will he has left in trust his money to the archbishop of the island, who is to hand over the interest on it to one poor Cretan every year, who will be selected by lot. Each year the name of claimants will be sent to the archbishop, who is required to make full investigation into the merits of each case. Those thus chosen will then ballot for the coveted charity.

The new Indian lands that are to be opened for settlement are said to compose one of the richest tracts in the world. The Apache, Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita reservations, which are to be opened, contain about 3,500,000 acres of land, of which two-thirds is available to white settlers.

THE CURSE OF THE SLAV

He Loves to Drink Hot Liquors and His Holiday Jag is a Worry to Government.

[St. Petersburg Letter.]

On an island in the Neva nearly opposite the winter palace rise the somber walls of the citadel of St. Peter and St. Paul. In the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, as any guidebook will inform the visitor, are buried the earthly remains of all the czars of all the Russias from Peter the Great down, with one exception. The gloomiest romances of 200 years envelop this fortress with a thousand terrors for those credulous enough to believe all they are told. It is the fittest symbol of the Russia of the past. Almost beneath the shadow of the slender cathedral minaret there is another building in course of erection, which equally well typifies the new Russia, the Russia of today and tomorrow. It is barely separated from the fortress by a narrow canal, and is situated in the edge of the Park of Alexander. The shouting, hallooing and bustling of 300 workmen can be heard in the fortress precincts. This new structure is the palace of the people.

The palace of the people is to be opened on December 19. It is to be accessible to every Ivan Ivanovich in Russia who may want to enjoy a warm room, a pot of tea, a concert, a lecture, play or opera, or who may wish to meet a friend. It is the work of the St. Petersburg committee of temperance, of which his royal highness, the Prince of Oldenbour, is chairman. The committee is, as the vice chairman, the Consell Prive M. Ivan Nicolaievich, obligingly explained, a governmental body. It was created by the excise branch of the ministry of finance, and is operating under the direction of this ministry. Its objects are to inculcate and encourage the practice of moderation in the use of alcoholics. It has chosen to accomplish this by offering the people something better than the saloon. The people's palace is the latest attempt to solve this problem.

It is the result of nearly three years' experience, the committee of temperance having begun its work at the same time that the state monopoly of alcoholics was introduced. The great steel fine arts palace of the exposition of Nijni Novgorod was purchased and transported to St. Petersburg. The iron skeleton was clothed with stone and brick. Two wings in stone were added, and the workmen are now engaged upon the interior finish. The cost will approach $500,000.

The building makes an agreeable and imposing appearance. It has a facade about 500 feet in length. In the center there is a well proportioned dome, which will serve as a promenade and a vestibule. On one side of the dome there is being fitted up a large concert hall and opera house. It is designed to seat 2,500 persons. Popular plays, operas, spectacles, pantomimes, stereopticon lectures, music and other entertainments are planned. Opposite the theater is the dining room, which will seat more than 2,000 persons at tables.

The dining room will be open day and night and tea will be served every minute of the time. The theater wing will contain a number of halls of various sizes, which can be used for many purposes. It is proposed to hold courses of lectures daily, to have at hand art industry exhibitions, in fact, to offer as wide and varied a range of entertainments and instruction as possible.

This is only one of numerous undertakings of the committee. The neighboring island of Petrovsky has been turned into an amusement park. Summer afternoons, especially on holidays and Sundays, immense crowds gather to witness and participate in the races and to enjoy open air theatricals, pantomimes and concerts. There are merry-go-rounds and a Ferris wheel for the children, young and old, and all the usual popular pastimes. More than 100,000 visitors have been counted in a single day.

Anchored near the entrance to the island there is a popular floating restaurant, which in summer is towed wherever the greatest crowds are expected to congregate. It accommodates several hundred persons. The tea, at half a cent a glass, or a cent and a half a pot, with unlimited supplies of hot water, was found good. The cooking is appetizing and wholesome. For three cents one can have a plate of boiled meat, for four cents a dish of macaroni and butter for two, or for five cents roast potatoes, and also for five cents an omlette of three eggs. The menu is fully as extensive as that of ordinary restaurants and contains no prices above seven and a half cents.

In other quarters of the city there are similar gardens and rectories which accommodate at times from 20,000 to 40,000 persons each day.

The lecture courses of the temperance committee treat of history and popular science, with the aid of living pictures and stereopticons. Popular libraries have been opened, usually small affairs, which do not repel the masses by unsuitable elegance. A workingman's hotel is operated for the benefit of transients, where a day's lodging and entertainment cost twelve and a half cents, lodging alone being two and a half.

Efforts are also being made to attract the children from the streets into suitable play houses, where they are amused, instructed and kept warm.

The committee is giving its support to a proposition to establish a great sanatarium for alcoholic patients upon one of the islands of the Baltic.

There are similar committees at work throughout the empire, particularly in those governments where the monopoly has been introduced. Last week the ministry of finance set apart 230,000 rubles to build a popular theater and lecture hall at Poltava.

The state monopoly will be introduced in another large section of Russia next spring, notably in the city and government of Moscow. An association was formed at Moscow a few days ago to study the question in its local aspects and to recommend measures to be taken against drunkenness. The theory upon which the government is acting is that better results can be obtained by distributing the consumption of alcoholics in as many days as possible than by attempting to inculcate total abstinence. Statistics are cited to show that Russia is, largely on account of its poverty, a moderate consumer of alcohol, compared to many other countries. It is asserted, however, that the Russians, that is the masses, drink to excess on holidays, of which there are a great many. The committees are therefore making special efforts to attract the population away from drinking resorts on holidays. The fight is being waged with the greatest severity against public houses which sell on credit and barter liquors for agricultural products, and in other ways encourage intemperate habits. When the monopoly was introduced in St. Petersburg no less than 25,000 proprietors and employes of traktirs and saloons were thrown out of employment.

It may be stated briefly that the monopoly is operated in much the same manner as the dispensary system was in South Carolina. Fermented and malt liquors are not included in the monopoly. They are not articles of consumption by the masses.

WHY INDIANS PAINT FACES.

Every paint mark on an Indian's face is a sign with a definite meaning which other Indians may read. When an Indian puts on his full war paint he decks himself not only with his own individual honors and distinctions won by his own bravery, but also with the special honors of his family or tribe. He may possess one mark of distinction only, or many; in fact, he may be so well off in this respect that, like some English noblemen, he is able to don a new distinction for every occasion. Sometimes he will wear all his honors at one time. Among the Indians is one designated by the symbol of the dog fish, painted in red on the face. The various parts of the fish are scattered heterogeneously on the surface of the face; the peculiarly long snout is painted on the forehead, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two and hanging from either nostril. When only one or two parts of an animal are painted on a man's face it is an indication of inferiority; when the whole animal appears, even though in many oddly assorted parts, the sign is one of great value and indicates a high rank.—Pearson's Magazine.

PRESERVED IN A PEAT BOG.

Fraulein Professor Mestorf, director of the Schleswig-Holstein Museum of Antiquities, has, with the assistance of Surgeon Major Grotian, completed her examination of the body which was discovered in a morass near Kiel on May 20. The weeds growing in the bog have penetrated the skin and destroyed all the soft tissue and even the muscle. The moisture, too, has deprived the bones of their calcereous salts, so that they can now be cut like India rubber. On the other hand, the connecting tissues are so well preserved that, although the body has been compressed to a thickness of from one to four centimeters by the pressure of the peat it has kept its outlines fairly well. The dress covering the body consists of a woolen cloak of fine texture, adorned with lozenges, trousers and wrappings for the feet, a girdle and leather shoes. The hair is well preserved, and is fox red in color. To judge from the address, the body must have been buried between 200 and 400 A. D.

Herr Grotian is of the opinion that the man was 171 centimetres high and unusually strong. This is the ninth discovery of the kind in Schleswig-Holstein and four other bodies have been found in the north of Germany.

In a recent lecture Dr. Holthauer claimed that the age of fishes can be told by their scales. These show under the microscope stripes similar to the bands in the crosscut of a tree, which indicate the age of the fish.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Origin of One of the Most Beautiful Customs of the Holiday Season.

The first authentic account of the Christmas tree is in a manuscript found in the Strasburg library, dated 1608.

Previous to this time there had been great controversy regarding the correct date of the birth of Christ.

In the year 337, Pope Julian had an investigation made by St. Cyril and decided that the 25th of December was the correct date. But there were some who were not satisfied with this decision, as they said the shepherds would not be out watching their flocks in December. But the date was so established in the Roman church, and before the end of the fourth century it was universally accepted.

This date was that of the great festival of the winter solstice, called the Saturnalia. It was celebrated in all parts of the world from December 25 to January 6. At that season houses, temples, shrines and trees were decorated with evergreens, holly and laurel. No mistletoe was used in the decorations, on account of the Druidical superstitions regarding its peculiar and dangerous power. But one of these superstitions has become the heritage of all ages, and is familiar to the boys and girls of our day and is often repeated.

In the Saturnalia they had the yule log, the candles, gifts, and the tinsel-laden trees, that form a part in our ceremonials today. One of the principal features of the Saturnalia was the singing of hymns of praise to the gods, Saturn and Bacchus, and the composers were richly rewarded. Our Christmas carol was originally a hymn to Saturn. But the early Christians eliminated the objectional features of the pagan festival of the Saturnalia from the real "Christ Mass," which was celebrated upon the 25th of December.

In Holland Christmas eve is celebrated with great pomp and ceremony. At midnight the people in all the towns and villages assemble in the public squares, dressed in varied costumes, chanting the "Gloria in Excelsis." One of the number is chosen to be the "star-bearer." A large star, in which are several lighted candles, is mounted on one end of a long pole. This star is symbolical of the star that guided the three wise men to Bethlehem. The effect of its light in the dark and winding streets, at the head of the long procession of men, slowly marching to the music of the "Gloria in Excelsis," is deeply impressive. A supper is served after the devotions are ended, and thus Christmas day is begun.

In Russia the Christmas eve celebration begins in the early afternoon. Groups of peasants sing carols in front of noblemen's houses, where they assemble to gather the coins which are generously thrown out of the windows for them at the Christmastide. This is called the "Kolanda," and always precedes the masquerade, when the peasants dress themselves to represent different animals, commemorative of the Savior having been born in a stable. When the evening star rises a supper is served, where Christmas trees are resplendent with lights, ornaments and presents.

The origin of the "Christmas tree" has even been a mystery. Many countries claim the honor. Some have given it Egyptian origin, others that its progenitor is one of the famous trees of the oaseland, which has an unspeakable name. It was adopted in England through Queen Victoria's marriage with the German "Prince Albert," when so many German customs were introduced. Holland is said to be indebted to Queen Caroline for the "tree" in 1830.

The Duchesse Helene introduced the first Christmas tree in France at the "Tuilleries." The "Empress Eugenie" gave it a right royal welcome.

It was the German element who first brought the Christmas tree to America.

STOPPED BY THE WAR.

"One of the regrettable consequences of the row in China," said a business man, quoted by the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "will be the temporary interruption of the daylight fireworks industry, which had its headquarters at the city of Tien Tsin. We have learned to beat the Chinese all hollow in almost everything else in the pyrotechnic line," he continued, "but we don't understand as yet how to produce the wonderful daylight effects at which they have become adept. They are put up in the shape of rockets of different sizes, and when the fuse is ignited they soar to 400 or 500 feet in the air. At their greatest elevation they burst and release fantastic figures made of tissue paper, which became inflated and will float for ten or fifteen minutes before they begin to descend.

Our pyrotechnic experts have taken these rockets apart with the greatest of care, but, strange to say, they have been unable to discover how the paper devices are launched at exactly the right moment. All their imitations have been failures. The things were made at only one native factory at Tien Tsin, and since the bombarding and capture of the city by the allied forces the dealers have been unable to learn whether the establishment is still in existence. Very likely it was destroyed and the operators scattered."

IT WILL TURN JUST THE SAME.

Don't imagine the world would stop
whirling through space if you
were not living today;
Don't think for a minute that things
wouldn't go running on in the
same peaceful way.
For when you have passed out of life
you will find folks will cease to
remember your name—
Just pause, and consider that, after
you're dead, the world will turn
'round just the same.

The man with his millions who puts
on the lug, and fancies he only
is IT;
Who imagines that he is the plum in
the pie, and you—well, you
simply are "nit;"
Such duffers as the who can jingle
the coin, who are looking for
fortune and fame,
Will never be missed when they're
struck off the list—the world
will turn 'round just the same.

The boarding house chap with a
tongue never still, who can
talk like a Polly all day,
Who insists that he knows all there
is to be known, no matter what
others may say;
Who comes to the table to gab and
expound till your temper is
fairly aflame,
Makes you wonder if, after he's gone
down below, this world can
turn 'round just th same.

There's the wise politician who's out
with the boys, who is onto the
tricks of "de ring,"
He is certain that So-and-So's leading
the race, and is dead sure
he "won't do a t'ing."
The ward heelers say if he'd happen
to die that their crowd would
be out of the game,
But they'd find they'd not miss him
as much as they think, and the
world would turn 'round just
the same.

And that trolley car hog who is
bound to have room, and who
occupies most of the space,
And who, when you ask him to
"please move along," gets a
horrible scowl on his face;
This heartless old wretch who ismade
like a man, but who often disgraces
the name,
Will find a warm corner awaiting
below, and the world will turn
'round just the same.

Just put this brief speech in your
little dudeen and smoke on the
same for a while,
Be a plain, common chap and don't
get a swelled head, and dat
about putting on style;
For, while you are thinking that you
are "hot stuff," and on old
Father Time have a claim,
Remember that you will be dead
pretty soon, but the world will
turn 'round just the same.

—E. A. Brininstool.

OLIVE CULTURE A SUCCESS.

After a careful investigation of the local olive industry, made by the California state experiment station, in which fifteen counties were visited, it was concluded that "olive culture is as successful and profitable an industry as the growing of any other fruits whenever trees of suitable varieties are grown on proper soils and the crops properly harvested and manufactured." Though the olive has been grown in California since the days of the first missions, it has only recently established itself as one of the state's agricultural industries.

There are some seventy varieties grown, though none are known by the specific title of the "queen" olive, so much sought in the stores. Any large-fleshed olive, suitable for pickling when green, is thus designated. Olive products consist of the pickled green fruit, the pickled ripe fruit and olive or salad oil. Most of the pickled fruit found in America is the green fruit. Pickled ripe olives are occasionally met, but they may be recognized by their dark colors. For oil production the fruit is allowed to mature before picking. The green fruit used for pickling is gathered when the fruit is full grown and just before it begins to color and soften. The pulp of the olive contains anywhere from 13 to 68 per cent. of oil, which has a high fuel value. The modern idea is that the olive has a greater value in the dietary than as a mere relish.

In preparing olives for pickling the first step is to remove the strong, bitter taste by soaking the fruit in a solution of potash lye for a short time. This removes the bitter taste and softens the skin. The undesirable flavors are then removed by several washings in clear water. The fruit is next placed in weak brine for a short time and afterward in stronger brines.